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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 59

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No. 15

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Library Budgets And The Cost Of Periodicals

*Charles H. Brown*

The Huntington Library's Special Exhibitions

*Robert O. Schad*

Making Friends For The Library Through  
Exhibits

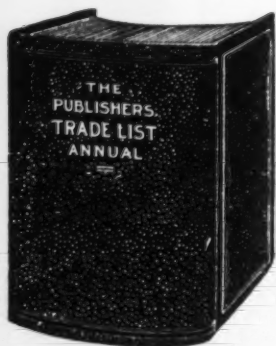
*Gretta Smith*

The Encouragement Of Research At The  
Huntington Library

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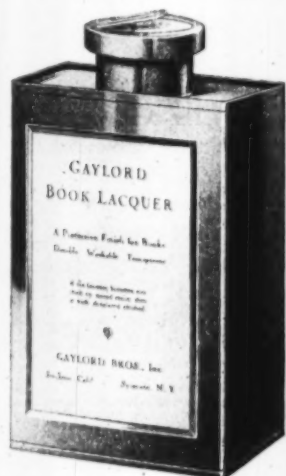
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## American Library Association

520 N. Michigan Avenue

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



## Library Budgets And The Cost Of Periodicals<sup>1</sup>

By CHARLES H. BROWN

*Chairman of the A.L.A. Sub-Committee on German Periodicals*

IN PRESENTING the Report of the A.L.A. Sub-Committee on German Periodicals, the Chairman desires to call attention to the crisis which is now facing most of the research libraries of the United States. The decreased purchasing value of the American dollar means that all importations of foreign books and periodicals cost our libraries at least 50 per cent more than they did two years ago, even with the reductions now in effect for many German publications. The total subscriptions to foreign periodicals in one library during the first four months in 1934 cost exactly 50 per cent more than during the first four months of 1933, although the number of periodicals received was less. Library budgets have been heavily cut at the same time that costs are heavily increasing. The result is that sets of many research periodicals in American libraries are being broken, and that research workers in our universities will be handicapped by serious gaps in outstanding scientific journals.

The effect of curtailment in the purchases of library books and periodicals has been strongly stated during the last few months by several experts in college administration. (Not librarians. Librarians themselves have been strangely silent in the present day crisis confronting their libraries.) In *School and Society*<sup>2</sup> John C. Christensen, Controller, University of Michigan, states:

"The curtailment in the purchase of books during the past few years will seriously hamper the work of our colleges and universities if continued over a long period. The

needs of the library, as well as the teaching and research units, must be considered carefully in any study of the economical operation of our institutions."

From the School of Education, University of Chicago, John Dale Russell, a man who has had much experience in the study of university and college budgets, in an article entitled, "Practical Methods for Reducing the Cost of Instruction,"<sup>3</sup> makes the following statement:

"An item of instructional expenditure that has been eagerly pounced upon as offering the opportunity for curtailment in the present emergency is the library budget. It is extremely unfortunate that the necessity of reducing these appropriations has been felt just at the time when instructional methods are being developed which are likely to increase the use of the library. Certainly the discontinuance of book purchases and the undermanning of the library staff cannot continue for longer than one or two years without making a noticeable reduction in the quality of the instruction. . . ."

In an editorial in *Journal of Higher Education*<sup>4</sup> Dr. W. W. Charters of Ohio State University states:

"... the library facilities of the colleges and universities, as a class, are scandalously inadequate for the education of students, which is the only reason for the existence of college librarians and college professors. The book, the teacher, and the student are the triangle of education. Everyone amiably agrees that books are more important than buildings, but it is immeasurably easier to secure a \$500,000 building than to raise the budget for library facilities by \$25,000 a year. . . . The first responsibility of the administrative officers is to secure an efficient faculty, and the second is to provide an adequate supply of books and teaching equipment."

There have been many articles published on pos-

<sup>1</sup>Including the Annual Report of the A.L.A. Sub-Committee on German Periodicals.

<sup>2</sup>*School and Society*, 39:731, June 9, 1934.

<sup>3</sup>*Journal of Higher Education*, 5:24, January 1934.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 5:225-26, April 1934.

sible methods of curtailing college budgets. In so far as these articles mention the library they deplore the present tendency to slash the book budgets. Yet, there are indications that many universities and colleges have selected the library as the chief place where curtailment can be made. Eventually, as has been pointed out, these cuts, if continued for any length of time, will have serious effect on American scholarship. The cuts are especially unfortunate when the cost of the materials has increased so tremendously owing to the decreased purchasing value of the dollar. There is a distinct need for a clearer understanding by university administrators of what will be the results of present restriction of library purchases, which after all are only a very small per cent of the total college expenditures.

●

**Report of the Sub-Committee on German Periodicals  
June 1934**

Last October at the Chicago meeting an agreement was reached between representatives of the *Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler*, the Medical Library Association and the American Library Association, providing for a 30 per cent reduction in Marks in the prices of all German scientific periodicals published by Springer and costing over 40 gold dollars per year, with the exception of abstracting and bibliographical publications. At a meeting at Frankfurt on November 11, this agreement was extended to all German scientific periodicals. The agreement did not extend to books or parts of books. It was understood that this reduction would be obtained by a decrease in extent of publication and that no reduction in price per page would be possible unless there was an increase in the number of subscriptions. It was also understood that the 30 per cent reduction for 1934 would be regarded as the first and not the final step in the lowering of prices of German periodicals.

In the meantime, the decreasing value of the United States dollar has not only nullified any benefit libraries in the States could obtain from these reductions, but has actually increased decidedly the cost of foreign importations; an increase estimated at about 50 per cent. The reductions applied only to expensive periodicals published in Germany and did not apply to publications in other countries or to the less expensive German periodicals. It is obvious, therefore, that our importations are costing us very much more than they did last year, although the prices in terms of foreign moneys have averaged somewhat less. If prices had remained the same, the cost to us would have increased 66 2/3 per cent; we now have a 60-cent dollar.

Foreign publishers are not responsible for the reduced purchasing value of the dollar. They suffer with us; for, even if our budgets are the same as last year, we cannot buy the same quantity of foreign books and periodicals with our 60-cent dollars. There are fewer subscriptions to foreign scientific journals from the United States than a year ago. This fact has been confirmed not only by foreign publishers but also by librarians.

It is interesting to note the extent to which the Chicago agreement has been adhered to by the publishers. The firm of Julius Springer agreed at Chicago to reduce the prices of its more expensive scientific periodicals 30 per cent. In December 1933 the prices announced for 1934 showed a decrease of 34 per cent, or in other words 4 per cent more than was promised at Chicago. The actual prices for the first four months of 1934 show a proportional reduction from the 1932 prices of these same periodicals of 54 per cent, 24 per cent more than was called for by the Chicago agreement. The reduction of all of Springer's periodicals, including those costing less than 40 gold dollars a year, is about 46 per cent. A final conclusion cannot be drawn until the end of the year, but it is obvious that some of the German publishers are making strenuous efforts to comply with the spirit of the Chicago agreement.

Many librarians have complained of the burden caused by handbooks and comprehensive works issued in parts or sections, not periodicals but equally expensive, which were not included under the Chicago agreement. The subscriber to the first volume agreed to accept succeeding volumes until the work was completed. Sometimes a discount of 10 per cent was given to subscribers to the complete work. At the same time, in advance of publication, the publishers contracted with various authors for the manuscripts of these comprehensive works or handbooks. Now with the depreciated dollar, many libraries have greater burdens in continuing these subscriptions than their budgets can stand. It may be well to urge the German publishers to delay the issuing of parts of comprehensive works and handbooks during the present world-wide depression, and to postpone the initiation of any new publications of this nature.

The Committee desires to present the following resolutions. These resolutions, if adopted, will be presented to German publishers through the *Börsenverein*.

1. The College and Reference Section of the American Library Association desires to express appreciation of the action of German publishers who have found it possible to reduce the prices of certain scientific journals in excess of the immediate requirements of the Chicago and Frankfurt agreements. It is hoped that the reductions now being made will be extended to other classes of periodicals.

2. The Section wishes to call the attention of publishers of handbooks and comprehensive works to the great difficulties of American libraries under their reduced budgets and the depreciated value of the United States dollar. The Section suggests that the publication of future volumes of handbooks and comprehensive works and the initiation of new treatises issued in parts be delayed in so far as possible during the present world-wide depression.

It is understood that this recommendation applies not only to publications issued in Germany, but also to a number of high priced publications issued in other countries. (It is understood that this resolution does not apply to such bibliographical publications as the *Gesamtkatalog*.)

— Carl L. Cannon  
H. M. Lydenberg  
Charles H. Brown, *Chairman*



# The Encouragement Of Research At The Huntington Library<sup>1</sup>

By LOUIS B. WRIGHT

*Research Professor of English Literature, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery,  
San Marino, California*

I HAVE chosen to talk briefly today about the place that the Huntington Library occupies among the libraries of the Pacific Coast: how it contributes to the resources of learning in this region; how it proposes to develop that it may best serve the community, the state, and scholarship at large. For I want to emphasize that the Huntington Library is a heritage given to the public in order that learning might be encouraged, and that this district might have the resources of scholarship which are only to be found in a few such favored localities as London, Oxford, Paris, New York, or Boston. Because the books preserved here are extremely important for advanced studies, the use of them has to be restricted to those persons best equipped for their study, but that does not mean that the Huntington Library is not alive to its duty to the public. In the general scheme of library development, it stands in a relation similar to that which the graduate school of the university bears to the college or to the secondary school. It is a place for advanced study, and as such it serves a need particularly great on the Pacific Coast, which is geographically isolated from the library centers of the East and Europe. It complements such university libraries as those at Berkeley and Stanford, such city libraries as the Los Angeles Public Library, and such specialized libraries as the Los Angeles County Law Library. It is fortunate for the cultural and academic development of the Pacific Coast that the Huntington Library does not stand alone and that it is one of a group of great libraries; but it does possess certain riches which place upon it a peculiar obligation to learning.

The collections are an assurance that inevitably this region will support research in the humanities similar to that in such old cultural centers as Boston and New York. Already the Huntington Library has the vital nucleus of material for such a purpose. It proposes to continue to develop and add to its resources so that this nucleus may not wither and be buried to the world of learning. Furthermore, it expects to cooperate in every way possible with other research libraries in the common pursuit of the highest learning. Sometimes I am afraid that other institutions regard us as stand-offish, as if we were a thing apart. But let me assure you that the director, the librarian, and the research group realize that we have a mutual obligation along with other great li-

braries to increase the opportunities for advanced study.

This is a relatively new country, still raw and uncouth in many respects. The crudities inherent in the frontier and in a mushroom urban development still cling to it. But there is vitality here, and a zeal for education. Upon the colleges and universities, which have had an unprecedented growth, is placed the responsibility of setting the cultural pattern and providing an intellectual leadership for California. And the life-center of every college and university is its library. The library determines the scholars that a school can attract and keep; it dictates whether an institution's faculty shall remain alive and productive or lapse into pedantic sterility.

The growth of the colleges and universities on the Pacific Coast has been so rapid that their libraries have had great difficulty in keeping up with them. I am not, of course, talking about books which are merely necessary for undergraduate reading requirements, but about the vast collections which are essential to original investigation and the sort of creative scholarship which keeps a faculty alive. The development of research facilities has been one of the most crucial problems facing the universities, which have labored unceasingly to increase their resources. But the accumulation of the books needed for research requires a vast fortune or generations of time. Remarkable as has been the growth of the collections at Berkeley and Stanford, much remains to be done; and that leads me to discuss the contribution that we have to offer.

In certain fields the Huntington Library ranks with the greatest libraries of the world. It is next after the British Museum and the Bodleian in the number of English books printed before 1640; it has the largest collection of incunabula in America; it has 90 per cent of the extant drama acted before 1824 in England; it has rich stores of pamphlet and other literary and historical material of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for both England and America; it has a remarkable collection of the first editions of nineteenth century English authors; it has collections of manuscripts which provide an opportunity for the study of English life from the Middle Ages to modern times; its collection of Californiana is too well known to need mention. In short, there are sufficient materials here to enable the investigator of English and American history or literature to pursue his studies with the minimum frustration or disappointment. That does not imply that we believe that we are a complete or perfect library. No

<sup>1</sup>A paper read by Dr. Louis B. Wright of the permanent research staff of the Huntington Library at a meeting of the California Library Association in Pasadena on May 3, 1934.

library ever is, and we are fully conscious of our limitations. But we are pledged to a program of filling in gaps in our materials, of rounding out collections by the purchase of photographic reproductions where original works are too expensive, of supplying the secondary books and the critical apparatus which the scholar needs to make rare books usable. Our task is easier than that faced by the university because the fields we attempt to cover are relatively restricted; at least for the present, we expect to continue to concentrate on English and American history and literature from the Middle Ages through the nineteenth century. Our goal is to become, within our fields, the most efficient instrument of research for the use of competent investigators. Like the university libraries, we still have far to go, but the director and the trustees are determined to strain every resource to increase the usefulness of the institution.

Although the Huntington Library has been open to the public only since 1927, it is already fulfilling an important research function for California institutions. A scholar from a neighboring university recently said to me:

"The Huntington Library has kept me from dying professionally. I have had opportunities of carrying on research that would have been impossible without it."

Another young scholar who recently came to a college in Southern California said:

"My decision was determined by the opportunities to continue my research in the Huntington Library; if it had not been in Southern California, I could not have afforded to come here."

The asset of a growing research library in reach of the numerous colleges and universities of Southern California perhaps is not yet fully realized by the administrators of those institutions, but as the Huntington Library continues to develop it will become a potent factor in attracting the best scholars to Southern California colleges and universities.

In addition to accumulating the books which make research possible, the Huntington Library is engaged in another development which promises to exert a significant influence, not only upon the cultural growth of California, but upon the whole of scholarship. As some of you doubtless know, plans were provided in the foundation to make this an active rather than merely a passive research institution. That means that the library is something more than a repository of books. It means that it lends its financial support to the encouragement of definite research undertakings which are believed to be of such importance that they ought to be pushed to completion.

To foster this active research program, a permanent staff of investigators in the fields of English and American history and literature is being slowly gathered. These permanent research staff members will form the nucleus of a group of alert and eager investigators who are profoundly interested in the history of English and American culture. Visiting scholars, invited from the leading institutions of the country, will supplement the permanent staff. Although each man is engaged upon the investigation of some task that is peculiarly his own, there is a

rough unity in the undertakings, for the group who come here are all interested in some problem whose solution will lead to a better interpretation and understanding of our civilization. Moreover, their problems are such that the materials here are essential to their completion. It must be clearly understood that the Huntington Library has not set out to encourage miscellaneous research, however worthy, but only such research as our materials dictate. And it should be remembered that the collections were made with a view to the study of English and American civilization. Hence, the program now being fostered is one logically decreed by the materials.

To increase still further the opportunities for research, two years ago the trustees established the Huntington Library International Research Fellowships on a basis similar to the Guggenheim Fellowships. At present, from two to four appointments are made each year to give promising scholars, usually from among the younger men in the profession, the opportunity for twelve months of undisturbed research in the materials available here.

A few specific illustrations will give some idea of the contributions to learning made possible by the provisions that I have just mentioned. In the American field, studies are being made of the intellectual history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. One scholar is engaged in a thorough study of the immediate social and political background of the War Between the States. Another investigator is making an analysis of our Californiana in order that other historians may know what material is available. In the English field, studies are being made of the social history of the seventeenth century, the growth of middle-class culture in Elizabethan England, the history of school learning in the sixteenth century, the influence of Italian drama on Elizabethan plays, the importance of the epigram as a literary form in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, etc. Among the important editorial undertakings which are underway are the following critical editions: the diary of Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, a work which throws a great deal of light on life in the eighteenth century; the *Mirror for Magistrates*, a monument in the history of sixteenth century poetry which never has been adequately edited, and of which we have the best collection of early editions in the world; the non-dramatic works of Thomas Dekker, the Elizabethan pamphleteer, whose writings give a clearer picture of life in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries than any other single author's; the Chester plays, the medieval mystery plays, of which we have one of the most authoritative manuscripts; the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, which needs to be re-edited critically from the original manuscript preserved here. These are merely a few of the more important activities in research which are being actively fostered.

If the general public, particularly the chambers of commerce, realized how the Huntington Library was focusing the attention of scholars in literature and history upon Southern California, they would rise up and call us blessed. I leave to you the contemplation of the beneficial effects upon our cultural



development of the constant flow of the best scholars in the land to Southern California, a pilgrimage of intellectuals made possible by the research program of the Huntington Library.

One other phase of the Library's positive contribution to research remains to be mentioned, and that is the publication program. In order that the results of scholarly investigations made here may be presented to the public in the most accurate and readable form, the Library is publishing under its own imprint edited texts and interpretative works which seem to fit best into its general program. An indication of the quality and purpose of the publications perhaps was given by the first books bearing our imprint, *The Laws and Liberties of Massachusetts*, a reproduction of the unique and long lost copy of the first printed code of English laws in America, and an absolutely accurate reproduction of the rare first quarto of *Hamlet*, the play which has exerted the greatest influence upon English imagination.

In addition to these publications, some of you are doubtless already familiar with the Huntington Library *Bulletin*, which publishes research articles and bibliographical information about the Library's collections. The *Bulletin* at present is published at irregular intervals, but it is the hope of the research staff that eventually it will become a regular periodical, appearing at definite times.

For a moment I want to return to a discussion of the possibilities of future growth of the Huntington Library collections. We are, of course, no longer in the rare book market, but that does not mean that growth has stopped. Quite the contrary is true. We have entered the second stage of development, that of orientation of materials and of organization to make these materials available.

Imagine the situation in which Mr. Leslie E. Bliss, the librarian, found himself when the institution was first opened to the public. He was custodian of one of the most valuable collections of books and manuscripts in America, and he had to make these books and manuscripts available to an impatient scholarly public and at the same time protect them against any possible injury. I need not tell this group how serious is the responsibility of the librarian who must preserve to posterity unique books and manuscripts which grow more priceless with age. From a rudimentary staff with practically no facilities for making the resources of the institution known or available to the public, Mr. Bliss has managed in seven years to organize a complete library staff that has made a workable catalog of printed books, that has made accessible any rare book within a few minutes after the reader calls for it, and that has made available many of the vast number of manuscripts which a busy staff is still sorting and cataloging. The reference library has grown from about 9,000 volumes to 61,000 volumes, with a special subject catalog and a reference librarian and assistant reference librarian to help readers in finding their materials. The constant aim of the librarian, and of his assistants—the curator of rare books, the curator of manuscripts, and the reference librarian—has been to make the Huntington

Library a place where the scholar can work with the maximum of efficiency.

To provide efficient service for the scholar, a library must have not only the books that he needs, but it must also be able to produce them when he wants them. Since no book can be loaned from the Huntington Library, the research worker is always certain that the resources will be available. Moreover, the efficient research library must have not only original sources, but also a vast amount of peripheral material, the innumerable books that bear indirectly on his subject. The development of this peripheral material has been one of the most difficult problems facing the Huntington Library, for there is no end to the things that a research investigator may want. Perhaps in no phase of the development has the librarian displayed greater skill than in marking out the fields of the Library's growth in such a way that a student of our primary sources will find here also the essential outlying materials needed to complete his research. For example, the Huntington Library offers no adequate facilities for the study of the classics; the student of Greek and Roman literature could not profitably work here. But since all later literatures have borrowed extensively from the classics, we have had to buy the essential works from the earlier periods in order that investigators may not be handicapped. For the same reason, we are slowly gathering the best texts of French, Italian and other foreign writers who have influenced English literature. In his buying, Mr. Bliss has sought and obtained the advice of specialists in the fields being developed. At his request members of the permanent research staff have devoted a great deal of time and energy to the selection of books that complete their fields. Few reference libraries of like extent have been selected with such care to eliminate waste and to avoid cluttering the shelves with useless books. Not many of the 61,000 volumes added during the past seven years were bought without a very definite reason.

Although the Huntington Library no longer can afford to enter the rare book market as it did in the lifetime of the founder, its trustees and its director are determined that provision shall be made for the constant growth of the institution so that its usefulness to the state of California and to the entire world of scholarship may continue to increase. To this end funds have been appropriated for needed books, even when economies had to be made elsewhere to provide the money. Instead of trying to spread over too many fields, it has been deemed wiser in the acquisition of new source material to concentrate on the fields where the Library was already strongest. Since the Huntington Library now has one of the greatest collections of sixteenth and seventeenth century English books, an effort is being made to complete the significant material in this field by purchase of photographic reproductions. In many instances, the Huntington Library has all but two or three works of an Elizabethan author. In such cases, photostats of the lacking works are being added. Particular stress is being placed upon completing the collections of minor Elizabethan writers whose works have not been edited in modern times. That means that in a

comparatively short time, if the program now in effect is continued, the Huntington Library will be the most satisfactory place in the world for the study of Elizabethan literature. In similar fashion, the materials for the study of English drama before 1824 are being completed. Certain other fields, notably American history of the period preceding the War Between the States and English history of the seventeenth century, are receiving constant enrichment. Every person in any way associated with the Huntington Library knows that we still have a long way to go before we can approach the perfection that the eager investigator longs for, but a foundation has been laid that will ultimately result in the Library's growing into one of the most important instruments of higher learning on the Pacific Coast.

Occasionally criticism has been made of the Library because it has placed so many restrictions upon the use of its materials. But one should always remember that there is a solemn obligation to posterity to preserve with the utmost care those books and manuscripts which may exist only in the exemplars found here. The need of these rare materials by spe-

cialists who can make proper use of them is so great that the trustees insist that readers who can find their materials easily in public libraries must be deflected to those institutions. One might just as well expect a great medical school to admit everyone interested in the care of his health as to expect a highly specialized library like this to attempt to take care of all readers who wished to consult its books. When the public libraries can supply a reader's needs, he is directed to them. But no reader engaged upon any worth while study is turned away if he has the capacity to make proper use of the books and documents. The Huntington Library is careful to see, however, that its materials are not exploited when such exploitation will not serve the best ends of learning. The trustees, the director, the librarian, and the research staff are eager that the institution minister to the highest purposes of scholarship, and in so doing, to the best interests of the state and nation. They constantly remember that the Library was founded, as the deed of trust expressly stipulates, for the advancement of learning and the promotion of the public welfare.

## The Huntington Library's Special Exhibitions<sup>1</sup>

By ROBERT O. SCHAD

*Curator of Rare Books, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California*

THE UNPARALLELED wave of book collecting and the spread of higher education in America in the last two decades have greatly stimulated popular interest in rare and fine books. One evidence of this is the increasing number of exhibitions of such books in libraries and museums throughout the country. In California there is a lively appreciation of such exhibitions by the public.

Aside from the pleasure they give to those who prepare them and to many who visit them, exhibitions of rare books and manuscripts have a distinct educational value, and therefore merit the consideration of all librarians who wish to make their collections useful in every legitimate way. The prevalent public interest (or curiosity, if you prefer) may be turned to good account through exhibitions of books and manuscripts that the average college library has on its shelves or can borrow. The following data will give an idea of the appeal that such exhibitions at San Marino have made to teachers, students, and others.

About 120,000 persons annually visit the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. Many of them come to see the famous collection of English portraits; some are drawn by the extensive and important botanical gardens that are part of the foundation; others are attracted primarily by the

Library, which is becoming known to the public as an active research institution as well as a notable repository of books valuable alike to scholar and bibliophile. The amazing thing is that from 60 to 80 per cent of the 120,000 visitors seek out in the Library building the hall reserved for special exhibitions of a type generally thought to have a limited appeal. Last year nearly 2,000 college students, in sixty groups, and more than 8,000 students from junior colleges, high schools, and other educational institutions, in nearly 300 groups, visited the exhibitions of "Tudor Medicine" and "Tudor Drama."

Our general library exhibition is a permanent display of about forty books and manuscripts—outstanding examples of bookmaking and noted items of English and American history and literature—which are familiar by name, at least, to almost everyone. When this was opened in 1928, it was intended to give visitors, who came to see the art collections and the botanical gardens as well as the Library, an opportunity to indicate whether they were seriously interested in books and manuscripts as exhibition material. After two or three years, the answer seemed to be conclusively positive, and it was felt that exhibitions better suited to serious study than the general display should be offered. A hall about 15 x 75 feet was made available, and we began studying the technique for a type of special exhibition which

<sup>1</sup> Paper read before the University and College Section, California Library Association, May 3, 1934.

would have greater educational value to visitors both individually and in study groups than the miscellaneous exhibition. These supplementary exhibitions would show the relation of selected source material to a given subject by placing items in a continuity that the student could follow from the first case to the last. As this experiment in direct educational service through exhibitions has been unusual, a preliminary report may be of interest.

The work of experts in museum science, psychology, and advertising, and published reports of their findings, offer many suggestions to the librarian venturing into the realm of exhibitions. Artistic arrangements of exhibits by museum curators have surpassed anything of the kind in libraries, and expositions arranged by experts in propaganda—such as the decennial of the Fascist Revolution at Rome last year and some commercial displays at the Century of Progress at Chicago—have been more successful than their counterparts in scholarly institutions. The psychologist has studied "museum fatigue," which so often defeats the purpose of exhibitions.

In experimenting, we have had in mind six main considerations: (1) the nature and scope of subject matter; (2) the number and variety of items to be shown; (3) the arrangement of the material in the cases and on the walls; (4) labels and printed hand lists; (5) announcements of exhibitions to teachers and to the general public, and (6) co-ordination of visitors' interests with the Library's program.

Many of the following notes apply specifically to our problems, but some might have application elsewhere. The choice of subject matter, the number of cases used, and the style of description will naturally vary according to each library's collections, facilities, and patrons.

The exhibition material in our collections falls into three groups—historical, literary, and artistic. The subject matter of our exhibitions usually relates to an anniversary, the visit of a distinguished professional group, or courses of study in nearby colleges and high schools. For example, our first display was entitled "Rare Newspapers and Their Precursors, 1515-1918, for the Visit of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the California Newspaper Publishers Association. . . . November 12, 1931." The second exhibition was arranged, in 1932, for the bicentennial of George Washington's birth. The third, "Medical Knowledge in Tudor England," again was prepared for visits of distinguished guests—the American College of Physicians and the California State Medical Association. The fourth, "Tudor Drama," was arranged, in cooperation with the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest, to supplement courses in the member institutions. The current display, "California from Legendary Island to Statehood," was also designed to attract students. Let it be thought that we have neglected the historical and artistic development of bookmaking and typography, it might be said that we are planning exhibitions to illustrate these important aspects of our collections. It has seemed inadvisable to plan exhibitions far in advance until we have fuller data respecting the interests of our patrons.

Under the old museum conception of exhibitions, which still survives in some libraries, curators arranged displays for the learned minority and showed as many of their treasures as possible. But, now, if exhibitions are to serve a popular purpose, allowance must be made for variations in cultural background and intellectual attainment of the patrons. Exhibitions planned for the average visitor must have simplicity of approach and treatment.

Once the subject is settled, it is important to determine the minimum number of items required to tell the story. We have tried to limit our exhibitions to sixty items, but it must be confessed that except for the newspaper display, in which the size of the papers precluded showing more than forty items, we have not yet come closer to our ideal than sixty-one. An individual can briefly inspect sixty exhibits, reading each label, in about an hour, and we have found an appreciable number of visitors willing to do this. Probably in a college library, with only one exhibition available at a time and with a more homogeneous group of observers, a larger proportion of such visitors would be found.

It is desirable to use as great a variety of material as possible without distracting attention from the story. Printed and manuscript items can be used as well as pictures, maps, newspapers, and broadsides. It is also possible to make use of typography, illustration, bindings, and other features that will occur to every librarian. This does not imply that one must have a large and rich variety of books and manuscripts at his disposal; different aspects of the exhibits can be emphasized.

In our hall with its eighteen flat cases, 30 x 52 inches in size, sixty items mean an average of slightly more than three to the case. This permits the occasional use of newspapers, maps, etc., without crowding. The appearance of the cases when the exhibition has been installed is of prime importance. Even if the total number of exhibits be small, overcrowded cases tend to discourage the visitor and defeat the purpose in view. On the other hand, with ample space it is possible to stress individual features. For example, in a case consisting of three printed books, it may be advisable to open one to the title-page, another to a passage in the text, and a third to an illustration that will contribute to the story. Sometimes even a binding will serve. Variety in display will hold the visitor's attention more successfully than an appearance of uniformity. When showing the text, we have used markers to focus attention quickly on the pertinent passage, and occasionally a photostat of the title-page has been placed alongside such an exhibit.

One has only to look at the daily newspapers to appreciate the increase in the use of pictures for conveying information. We have felt it desirable to use pictures or maps in at least every other case in our special exhibitions, as they greatly enliven the exhibition and also provide a refreshing change from printed matter. We have tried to make the first case especially attractive through the use of artistic or graphic material.

By way of illustration, an analysis of the sixty-five items in our "California" exhibition might be cited.

There are forty-two books (twenty-six open to title-pages, five to textual passages, six to illustrations, and five to maps or charts), five broadsides, sixteen manuscripts, and two newspapers.

It has been found that appropriate wall exhibits add to the attractiveness of the hall and promote the purpose of the special exhibition. When available, we have hung relevant oil portraits, and, by using print frames, it has been possible to show additional engravings, drawings, and broadsides. The wall pieces are not, however, included in the numbering, labeling, or hand lists. At almost every exhibition there are occasions when it is not possible for the interested observer to pass directly from one case to the next, because of the presence of other visitors. Attractive secondary material to which the visitor may temporarily turn, helps to offset the drawback of such interruptions.

The next step in our technique is the preparation of labels and of descriptive matter for printed hand lists. In recent times changes have occurred in the function of labels. Formerly, they were prepared in scientific terminology to convey data from one expert to another—for example, labels in botanical gardens. But here we are thinking of them as conveying the specialist's interpretation to the layman as well as to the initiate—consequently, the explanation should be in simple language. The expressions "Shakespeare Folio" and "Gutenberg Bible," for instance, are understood by bibliophiles and scholars, but many young students and other visitors to the Huntington Library are unfamiliar with such terms.

Whether the spectator's eye falls first on the exhibit or on the label, he should be stimulated to look from the one to the other. At first, we used the same text for our labels and hand lists, merely cutting up the hand list to make case labels. But the two should serve distinct purposes; we now try to do something with the label not accomplished by the hand list. In the "California" exhibition we have made the labels lead into the exhibits, somewhat in the style of news-picture practice. We also have found it advisable to make our labels conform in paper, type, size, and general appearance. In respect to legibility, printed labels are desirable but expensive.

The printed hand list is very important in planning the exhibition as an educational tool; this is doubly so in our case, because it has been impracticable to offer guide service to visitors. The hand list should be more than a mere souvenir: it should be useful beyond the time and place of the exhibition. Students, collectors, and libraries with vertical files are interested in booklets that offer brief summaries of subjects, particularly when they identify and locate source material.

We have learned much from experience on the subject of hand lists. At first we used the traditional form—catalog entry with notes—but, when we found that the exhibitions attracted larger numbers of students than anticipated, we realized that many of them would not be accustomed to this rather technical treatment, and, accordingly, we tried other forms of descriptive matter. Thus far the most satisfactory type of hand list has been a sort of primer, containing a 500-word historical survey followed by running commentary. The general subject of the exhibition

is divided into topics, each treated in a brief chapter or paragraph, with simplified titles woven into the text. For example, the sixty-six items comprising the "Tudor Drama" exhibition were arranged under fourteen topics. The hand list in this instance contained about 4,500 words and five illustrations.

It has been our policy to make the hand lists inexpensive because of their importance to the ultimate value of the exhibition. We have felt also that they should repay the cost of manufacture. In our opinion, catalogs sold below cost do not attract enough additional buyers to warrant such a practice. Our first hand list sold for twenty-five cents; later ones have been made cheaper, and, we hope, more attractive. As a result there has been a fivefold increase in the sale to visitors, despite the fact that gallery copies have always been freely available. Our "California" hand list, a twenty-eight page booklet with six illustrations, selling for ten cents, is a good example of what can be done on a self-supporting basis.

The monthly sale, in the gallery, of hundreds of copies of the current hand list indicates the value put upon it by visitors. Orders from libraries and individuals at a distance demonstrate its further usefulness, as does also the steady demand for former hand lists. Last month, for example, about forty orders involving more than seventy hand lists were received by mail, from Maine, New York, Georgia, Kansas, Idaho, and other states.

Selected photostatic copies of items in the exhibitions, particularly of maps, views, and manuscripts, are sold also by the attendant in the special-exhibition hall. Students and collectors have gladly availed themselves of these, and many teachers have found them useful in their class work.

In a semi-public institution, like the Huntington Library, the announcement of an exhibition involves publicity—so tender a subject that it will be touched on only lightly. When institutions, such as libraries, museums, and colleges, agree on policies of public relations and publicity, the millenium will be a step nearer. The questions, here, are to whom the exhibition should be made known, and how best to reach the people involved. To teachers we send a printed announcement; the general public is informed through the press. Recently, we incorporated the introduction to the hand list in a two-leaf announcement, with good results. Usually, however, we have used a single leaf suitable for posting on bulletin boards. In a few cases we have supplied a photostat of one of the exhibits, to be posted with the announcement. Thus far, we have not given on the announcements the inclusive dates of the exhibitions. It has seemed better to be guided by public response to an exhibition rather than by an estimate of its popularity.

The announcements sent to teachers and club leaders have been responsible, in part, for the very large number of groups visiting our exhibitions—665 last year. We have in the Exhibitions Office a list of nearly 250 group leaders who expect to hear from us whenever a change is made.

The larger newspapers are glad to send "feature" writers to cover special exhibitions. Usually they want pictures, and we have willingly supplied reproductions



of exhibits, but have avoided the so-called "human interest" photographs which subordinate the exhibit to a human figure or a pretty face. Of late, the Los Angeles Times has given full-page spreads in its rotogravure section to the special exhibitions.

Only the larger newspapers can afford "feature" stories with illustrations, but many smaller ones wish to publish brief accounts. We have prepared stories of from 500 to 600 words, which have been released at intervals throughout the duration of an exhibition. These releases have met with a good reception, and several newspapers have been kind enough to print approving editorials about the exhibition of Californiana. In addition to their service in announcing the exhibitions to the public, it is hoped that these stories have helped to bring some idea of the displays to many unable to come to San Marino.

The cooperation of the press has more than repaid the attention it has required, but we have been cautious in using the potent resources of the radio, in view of the limited capacity of our galleries. A rather unusual venture in cooperation was the recent action of the Los Angeles Public Library in showing a number of photostats of items from our "California" exhibition, together with original material from its own collection. This combination had the desired effect of stimulating use of both the History Department of the Public Library and our exhibition.

The special exhibitions have been of important service, aside from the enjoyment they may have given to some visitors, in making it possible for many bibliophiles, collectors, students, and teachers to learn more about the Huntington Library, its collections, and its activities. For example, in some cases a preview of a special exhibition has been held to provide occasion for teachers to familiarize themselves with the exhibition and to discuss its relation to their courses of study. Numerous questions asked by visitors to the exhibitions have indicated that the public, also, is satisfying its curiosity about the quality and scope of the collections, and need for protecting the source material from every unnecessary risk, and the status of reading privileges. Gratifying evidence of increased appreciation of the Library's collections and purposes is found in gifts directly traceable to the special exhibitions.

Our contacts with our visitors have given us a better understanding of their interests. We have found, for example, that many come frequently, and that additional small exhibitions, therefore, are desirable. Such displays, consisting of from one to four upright cases, have been installed in the main exhibition room for periods of a month or two. They have been especially helpful in supplementing the special exhibitions by explaining aspects of bookmaking or commemorating anniversaries. For instance, one arrangement consisted of three manuscripts illustrating bookmaking in the fourteenth century. The items were labeled inside the case, and a general explanation of about 200 words was hung nearby. Well over half the passers-by stopped to examine this case, and a good proportion read the labels and note carefully.

These small exhibitions, of which the current William Morris display is a specimen, have been useful in testing interest in subject matter. The results are checked by interviews with teachers and other group leaders. Such data are invaluable in developing our exhibitions program.

The experiments here discussed are only a localized study of a large problem. The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery partakes of the function of a museum, but physical and other considerations limit its service in this field. The Library cannot undertake responsibilities properly belonging to teaching institutions. It is fitting, however, that material in the collections at San Marino that is not available elsewhere in this vicinity, should be used to supplement and enrich formal instruction in the schools.

Undoubtedly the most effective method of stimulating interest in study or reading by showing rare books is through personal contact and oral explanation. Such service, however, would necessarily be limited to a small number of individuals or a few groups, and the great majority of interested visitors to our institution could not benefit. The special exhibitions represent an attempt to transmit a measure of this experience to all of our visitors impartially.

It is not to be expected that a large number of people will immediately reap the full value of the special exhibitions. They are too new to the experience of most visitors, too new even to most teachers. With increasing appreciation of cultural values in higher education, however, it is reasonable to suppose that exhibitions of rare and fine books may play a more important part in the educational scheme of the future.

One of the most gratifying results of our experimenting has been the enhanced valuation placed on our exhibitions by some visitors. A carefully prepared exhibition of related items should arouse greater interest in an intelligent visitor than can normally be satisfied by a first visit. We feel that those who come to an exhibition a second or third time derive most from it. It is encouraging to observe an increase of such visitors in our hall.

One teacher wrote us: "The 'Tudor Drama' exhibition has made Shakespeare's England come alive for a select few of our students." Almost a year has passed since the exhibition ended, yet students are inquiring for it almost daily and purchasing handbooks of it. Such responses of students, and the sustained interest of the public, have encouraged us to continue assembling source material to speak for itself through exhibitions.

Exhibitions can be made a small contribution to those amazing developments of our times, whereby people generally are being brought into contact with stimulating ideas. If, through well planned exhibitions, we can transmit more of the wealth of content in the Library to the average man than he has hitherto known, we custodians shall feel that we are better fulfilling our trust.

# Making Friends For The Library Through Exhibits

By GRETTA SMITH

*Director of Exhibits, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.*

THE EXHIBIT PROGRAM of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was inaugurated with high hopes. There was, in the first place, a new building unique in library annals because of its twelve street show windows; there was new display equipment waiting to be submitted to the acid test of daily use; there was, finally, an already interested and friendly public which had been attracted by the displays in the makeshift windows of the warehouse which had served the library for two years as temporary quarters.

With these assets in mind, library authorities agreed that greater achievements lay just around the corner. Their anticipations were, in fact, quite definite. The long line of show windows would, they felt certain, attract attention through their sheer novelty and audacity. Passers-by would be interested not only in the displays themselves but also in the institution which had had the temerity to adopt such a precedent-shattering innovation. In this way new patrons might be lured inside the doors and be given a glimpse of the library's unsuspected resources.

Exhibit workers hoped also to arouse increased interest in the subjects featured in displays. A window dealing with Baltimore's South American trade ought, they felt, to stir the pride of passers-by in the achievements of their city. Exhibits about butterflies, child study, Japanese ivories, stamp collecting, modern architecture or the weather might create new interest in these topics. It might even be that they would swell the number of library borrowers.

In addition to increased interest in the general subjects of window displays it was hoped that observers would be attracted by particular books and would come inside the building and ask for them by name. That would be indeed an achievement—a practical application of modern advertising methods to educational work. It would demonstrate the sales appeal of books.

These hoped for results were, in their very essence, definite, specific and practical. In working toward them the exhibits staff never lost sight of the broad, underlying aims of the whole project, as stated by the Librarian, to: (a) provide a constant demonstration in the community, both to those who do and those who do not use the library, that library books connect with every interest; and (b) stimulate all sorts of people to become curious and interested in a constant variety of new and worthy subjects (few of which otherwise come to their attention visually), as a definite part of a library contribution to the constructive intellectual use of leisure. These purposes were discussed at

length in an article "Leisure Time and the Library," in *School and Society*, August 13, 1932.

In January, 1933, the move to the new building was made. The exhibit program was begun. For seventeen months it has increased steadily in momentum. The results which library authorities looked forward to have all, to a greater or less extent, materialized. Baltimoreans have evinced a genuine interest in the displays. They pour over the contents of the show windows and (which is vastly more important) ask to borrow the books which are displayed there. There is no question that the exhibits have definitely stimulated public interest in books and reading.

These results were, however, more or less expected and aroused feelings of gratification rather than of astonishment. But something else happened which not even the most sanguine member of the library staff had anticipated. No one foresaw the enthusiasm with which the public at large would take to its heart the whole idea of library displays. The eagerness of collectors, young and old, to cooperate in the exhibit program came as a distinct surprise. No one dreamed of the thrill people would get from seeing their most cherished treasures in the place of honor in a library show window. No one realized in advance the magic of the little five by seven inch card which gives credit to the owner for the loan of his possessions.

Yet, in the end, it is quite possible that this totally unexpected consequence of the exhibit program may prove more valuable than the combined total of the other results which were so carefully weighed and calculated in advance. There may be more effective ways of stimulating the library's reference work and its circulation of books, but it is hard to find any one other policy which so quickly and easily makes so many warm friends for the library. Not individuals alone, but educational institutions, civic associations, clubs, societies, and commercial agencies are aware of the appeal of the library exhibits and are eager to share in it. And, practically without exception, every individual, institution, firm or organization which has at any time cooperated in a display remains the library's grateful and enthusiastic supporter for ever afterward.

The importance of the part played by outside friends in the exhibit program is evidenced by statistics kept in the Exhibits Office. With the beginning of July, 1934, the Enoch Pratt Free Library concluded its first seventeen months in the new building. During that period 656 displays appeared in show windows and in exhibit cases inside the library. Four hundred and forty-three of these, or 68 per cent, contained borrowed material. Of these loans, 58 per cent, or over



half, came from individuals, 28 per cent from organizations and institutions and 11 per cent from local business houses, while traveling exhibits from sources outside Baltimore made up only 3 per cent.

These percentages illustrate admirably the policy of the Pratt Library in regard to exhibits. While, in every set-up, books play a conspicuous part, it is felt that a continuous round of displays drawn entirely from the library's collection of books and pictures would soon cease to attract and hold the attention of the public. Particularly is this true of the twelve front show windows where the physical similarity of exhibits would be unpleasantly obvious. Consequently, in more than half the total number of library displays, borrowed material is shown in conjunction with books, although the publicizing of books never ceases to be the primary aim and object.

Borrowing for displays is undoubtedly a nuisance. It involves endless telephone calls, visits, conferences and the sending for and returning of borrowed objects. Harassed library exhibit workers have been known to remark that their jobs would be comparatively simple if they just didn't have to *cooperate*, and that they envied museum curators with the resources of a great collection to draw upon. Yet there is not one of them who in calmer moments does not admit that here at hand lies one of the library's most valuable assets, worth any number of overtime hours, breathless days and wakeful nights. For these friendly contacts culminate not only in frequent gifts of books, music, pictures, pamphlets and other printed matter but also in relationships which may prove of vital moment to the library's future.

The man who collects rare and beautiful things may be cultivated and influential, but he is all too often not a library user. He may never become one, even after his brief connection as a patron of exhibits, but he has, in any event, become library conscious. He is, perhaps for the first time, interested in the work of the organization and speaks, on occasion, a good word for it among men of his own kind. No one can foresee what weight he and his

fellow exhibitors may wield in those periods of crisis which come to every library.

Nor does the clever librarian scorn the friendship of other organizations and institutions. Generous publicity in house organs and in professional and trade journals works to the advantage of the library as well as of the agency responsible for the exhibit. Frequently it opens up new channels for reaching hitherto untouched groups.

Experience has demonstrated that in borrowing for exhibits, cooperation with a single collector is less wearing and more immediately rewarding than dealing with a group. No matter how crotchety the individual, his hobby is the key to his heart and a little tactful and interested attention will open up his entire collection for library use. Usually, no matter how carefully he attempts to conceal it, he is highly flattered to have his treasures on display. If he brings with him some very definite notions as to how his material should be arranged, they invariably evaporate in his delight over the final result as it emerges from the exhibit worker's hands. And if his enthusiasm leads him to haunt the exhibits workroom for a time, he is, after all, only one person. It is, then, no mere coincidence that he and others like him provide more than half the material borrowed for displays.

Organizations and institutions, no matter how much they may appreciate the opportunity of placing their work before the public, assume a more possessive attitude about display space than does the single individual. They frequently work through committees, not every member of which may be in agreement. A call is sent out to the entire organization and material to be exhibited drifts in from

many sources over a period of days in blissful disregard of any dead line which may have been set. There are interviews and telephone calls galore and thinly veiled hints that the committee would need little urging to take complete charge of the installation of the exhibit. There is not always entire sympathy with the library's unvarying rule that books must form an integral part of every display. Yet,



*Baltimore Exhibits: (1) Model Representing The First Settlement Of Maryland Made By An Opportunity Class Of The Baltimore Public Schools. (2) "The Sea Shore Beckons", From The Collection Of One Of Baltimore's Best Known Physicians. (3) Goldsmithing Exhibit Arranged With The Cooperation Of A Baltimore Jeweler. Designs From Library Books Furnished The Inspiration For Several Of The Pieces Displayed.*



Left: *Window Representing Baltimore's Branch Library Service. The Models Were Made Under The Supervision Of Branch Librarians By Fire Stations, Schools, Boys' Clubs And Individual Library Patrons.*

when the exhibit is placed on public view, the result is almost unfailingly the same—a group of new and loyal friends for the library. The librarian forgets the anxious hours she has spent and tries to do her part in cementing the relationship. But, if she is wise, she avoids undue nervous strain by seeing to it that her displays at any one time include only a relatively small proportion of material from organizations and institutions. Twenty-eight per cent of the total is just about as much as she can manage.

In Baltimore, relations with business firms have been highly satisfactory. There are half a dozen dealers in prints and art objects to whom the library is free to turn when a pictorial presentation of some special subject is needed. In the case of the show windows, where a suitable background is not always easy to come by, these generous friends have supplied everything from Audubon's birds to costume drawings and oil paintings of well known Baltimoreans. Book stores and travel bureaus have been equally co-operative and an occasional educational exhibit from a commercial source has been shown, but care is always exercised to avoid any suggestion of favoritism or free advertising. Credit is invariably given for the loan and if an occasional sale results from this notice, the library is only too glad to have been even so indirectly helpful in the transaction. In the end, however, the proportion of such exhibits remains relatively small and business firms have supplied primarily such mate-

rial as has been definitely sought to complete some particular display.

Traveling exhibits from sources outside Baltimore have provided only 3 per cent of the displays containing borrowed material. This is undoubtedly in contradiction to the policy of many educational agencies. But the Enoch Pratt Free Library has felt strongly that as a tax-supported city institution its first duty is to its own community. It has found through experience that most traveling exhibits can be duplicated at home, not always, perhaps, on the same high selective plane, but certainly with much more interest for home town people who like to learn about their neighbor's hobbies. And library workers, like the general public, are increasingly astonished at the fine quality of the private collections in their own city and at the generosity of collectors who offer their choicest pieces for public display. Why, then, turn to other cities or states for traveling collections for which, if no other expense is involved, transportation must be paid; which are more or less fixed in their arrangement and scope and are not always easily adaptable to library display facilities; which may be borrowed only for a definite limited time and are not al-



Center: *Before A Window Featuring Occupational Therapy Work From A Local Hospital.*

Below: *Display Featuring The Trophy Awarded At The Maryland Yacht Club Regatta. It Pleased Both The Baltimore Sun, Donor Of The Trophy, And The Sculptor.*

ways available at the season when they will attract most attention? Cooperation with local collectors and agencies involves more time and work than does a

traveling exhibit but its reward is a warm, personal relationship which leaves no doubt as to the library's vital place in the life of the community.

# Making Use Of Community Machinery<sup>1</sup>

By MRS. FREDERICK W. WEITZ

*President, Library Board, Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library*

THE IMPLICATION of the title of this address is that the old order of library procedure is in a measure to be reversed. Normally the community makes use of the library but since "January" and "Molasses" have found that a two-figure number makes an equally interesting number turned around, I make bold to suggest that the reversal concerning the library provides equal entertainment.

The Public Library has become the living room of the community, the club house of a new leisure class. For years those of us especially interested have been hoarding and hoarding against a rainy day. That day has come. Our storehouses are full to overflowing and our neighbors, impoverished of scheduled occupation, are at the threshold. The problem now is not how shall we create a desire for our goods but how shall we most effectively divide that which we have so long been storing up.

As a library trustee and a tax-paying, public-spirited citizen I say let the librarians move out so that the community may move in—move out among the various organizations engaged in cultural and welfare projects and find out what would most effectively contribute to the success of these activities. The librarian who has in her mind the complete picture, the thorough understanding of every community undertaking can render a service, with such a background, which is of inestimable value.

Especially is this true of the art librarian. The art library is no longer a storehouse for books and reprints; it is a place of inspiration and ideas, a stimulating center of current thought with sufficient ready material to fortify the most timid seeker after knowledge. In this speedy world only ideas can be said to have value. To conserve these precious ideas and see that they take form in something permanent is the real province of the art librarian. Her first salutation to the visitor—and there should be a salutation—is "What's on your mind?" The thing that is on the visitor's mind is something that the great world of activity has given him, and the librarian, being a part of that seething world through her close contacts with it knows that his coming is not an idle gesture. It may be something from the dead past that he needs but more than likely it is only a sympathizing ear he first requires or a bit of encouragement to

respect his own idea until it passes from the embryonic to the visible stage. Whatever has prompted his visit the public-spirited librarian knows that the community will benefit, therefore, her tools become alive and her service vital. She becomes an interpreter. She reads in his reticence or his eagerness as the case may be a real hope that his idea has at least a modicum of merit and she meets it with a rare understanding of the source of its promptings because she is familiar with the current thought of the community. After all it is only the poet and the artist who leave the permanent record of any era.

When the art librarian becomes familiar with what is being done in the clubs, the social settlements, the scout and camp fire organizations she senses the fact that here are her future readers in embryo and when she becomes a real part of these organized centers she becomes a useful public benefactor because she can extend these interests as no other person can into adult life. Many a celebrated artist or craftsman has received his first education in this humble manner. Knowing the various channels through which the love of art is to be stimulated in the community the art librarian can so organize her gallery, her library and her own gifts of interpreting ideas into actualities that she becomes an indispensable influence for community upbuilding. Watching every opportunity for art expression she is able to have ready any material that may be required to carry out any community venture authentically.

I believe that from every conference those attending should carry home at least one or two examples of actual incidents of accomplishment. Therefore, I shall risk the question of good taste by relating what has pleased me beyond measure in our own library in a city of a population of 175,000. Our assistant librarian for instance was at one time chairman of the literature department of our large women's club and is at present serving on the program committee of the same organization. Through the courtesy and participation in the city-wide Forums of our librarian the library has become the heading-in place for all citizens interested in adult education. The additional circulation of books is not the chief gain; that is to be listed in the camaraderie and friendliness of the people for the library. It is a loafing place, so to speak of the intellectual and the book borrower. A sense of possession has entered the consciousness of

<sup>1</sup> Paper given at Art Reference Round Table, Montreal Conference.

our citizens. The story of what really transpires in the lobby of the library would disclose a justification of the expense of maintaining it equal to any record of the circulation of the volumes on its shelves, could it but be written. This intangible service will come in time to be the main feature of service and the executives of the institution will be—in fact are now—recognized as civic leaders.

Here is one practical example of the use of community machinery, usable by any library. Last year the Des Moines Women's Club conceived the idea of conducting a series of lectures upon contemporary art and of arranging drawing classes for members who desired to find out what art was all about by trying to do what the skilled artist does in the making of a picture. The art librarian being a live human being, active in civic affairs, was the first person consulted outside of the committee. Her approval and support, her intimate cooperation and her help in making material available helped to make the Forum the success its originators hoped for. The use of the art library increased beyond belief. Women who never before had handled a piece of charcoal began to talk about line and the third dimension and to haunt the library for books about art history and drawing. More than a thousand persons were touched with a renewed interest in painting and sculpture.

The art librarian also accepted the proffered chairmanship of the art division of the state federation of clubs and made the library the assembling place of the pictures offered in the state contests over a period of two years.

As a result of active interest in the little theater and in amateur dramatic groups a fine collection of works on costumes has been assembled and is much in use.

Awaiting a much needed Museum and Art Gallery the library has housed the valuable paintings owned

by the Fine Arts Association. These paintings have been the subject of many lectures and scarcely a week passes but pilgrimages are made from the various schools to see them. Other more intimate collections of privately owned art objects and hobbies are arranged in cases in the corridors and art library.

Notable visitors to local organizations are brought to the library for tea by their hosts and the library staff on countless occasions, and during the past winter a series of chamber music recitals were held on Sunday afternoon in the auditorium which brought many visitors to the permanent exhibit and cemented the friendship of all those following any branch of the fine arts.

Our librarian is perfectly familiar and actively engaged in fostering the art work of the public schools and frequent exhibitions are held, until the children now come to the library with perfect freedom and self assurance and with the most intimate feeling of at-home-ness. That the art librarian and other executives of the staff are themselves a so-called faculty in a university extension school open to all ages, to all citizens, to all races and to all creeds, is the particular pride of the Board of Trustees who administer the funds of the tax payers.

The head librarian, who incidentally is secretary of the Des Moines Association of Fine Arts, is sought as a speaker by countless organizations and has the reputation of being able to give community projects just the right boosting word to insure their success.

This moving out process is a method encouraged by the library board while the moving in process is the natural result of such contacts. The corridors, the stack room, the reference and reading room, the special libraries, are all gathering places of those who seek inspiration and an exchange of ideas, for ideas are coin of the realm in these days of constant change. The community's good taste is a reflection of the sincerity of the art librarian.

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"The American Library Association met last in Montreal in the year 1900. The conference was distinctive among other things for the long step forward that it took in the matter of international library cooperation. There were two contributions. First it introduced a project for cooperative cataloging with printed cards which led to the so-called International Cataloging Rules now in common use. This was one of the first concrete demonstrations of the feasibility of practical international library cooperation. It was significant in the fact that failure had been prophesied on the ground that the British would be unwilling to cooperate, except on the lion and the lamb method. This proved totally mistaken. British frankness and tenacity were in evidence, but they worked constructively to a marked success. It is something for Americans to remember, when they hear the common talk about the futility of attempting Anglo-American cooperation or world cooperation through the League in greater matters.

Another and more significant contribution to the Montreal Conference in the matter of international library cooperation was the initiation of the A. L. A. standing committee on international cooperation. This was the beginning of organized A. L. A. promotion of international library cooperation, all along the line of classification, cataloging, interlibrary loan, and the rest.

"The Committee initiated at that time has now been in continuous operation for a generation—a third of a century. In 1906 the name of the Committee was changed to the Committee on International Relations, but it continued the promotion of international cooperation in the same spirit."

—Introductory remarks on "International Libraries," given before the General Session of the College and Reference Section, Montreal, by Ernest Cushing Richardson.



# Janitors I Have Met

By GEORGE H. TRIPP

*Librarian, Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.*

**T**HE FORGOTTEN MAN" has been found. He is the janitor of the public library. If proof were needed, I would refer to the fact that in the fifty-nine volumes of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* I found but two references to janitors. In one, the janitor of the Newton, Massachusetts, Public Library was made a special policeman. In those days of less revolutionary activities probably a janitor with police authority was a rarity.

Another reference, quoted from the *Cincinnati Times*, reads as follows: "Janitor and Librarian.—The Judge came down to Cincinnati one day, and the next morning early he went into the librarian's room at the court-house. He saw a little red-headed man in his shirt sleeves sweeping and dusting about, and going up to him asked when the librarian would be in. 'At 9:00 o'clock, sir,' was the answer. So sometime after 9:00 the Judge came in again, and seeing the same little red-headed man, went up to him and asked if the librarian was in then. 'I am the librarian, sir,' said the man. 'Why,' said the Judge, 'I was in here before, and you said the librarian would be in at 9:00 o'clock. How does this happen?' And the Judge was in a fair way to get angry. 'Oh,' said Myers, 'then I was the janitor; now I am the librarian.'"

What is a janitor? In the bright lexicon of School Departments there is no such person. By a sentimental euphemism a custodian has taken the place of the former janitor. Why anybody should object to being called a janitor, I can't say. But it is the spirit of the times to soften anything that might be offensive in its implications to the over sensitive. In spite of the biblical saying, "The poor ye have always with you," there are now no Poor Departments; they are all Welfare Departments. Is it a disgrace to be poor? Even Blackwells Island, which always had an appealing interest to passers on the East River, is newly named and the group of buildings containing hospitals, prisons, asylums, poor houses—I venture the expression—are all now stationed not on Blackwells Island but on Welfare Island.

Why should a janitor want to be called a custodian? A custodian is a guardian of property, money, etc., especially money—that is to say a banker. If the reputation of custodians depends on the action of some New York bankers of recent dates, the janitors really stand out in noble perspective. Again, what is a janitor? In spite of the custom mentioned above, my library janitors are always janitors. They are not called custodians any more than I should allow myself to spell programme with only one "m." The word janitor is primarily derived from Janus. Janus had the honor of giving the name to the present month

which we hope will—according to the janitor's definition—open the doors to a prosperous New Year, for a janitor is a door-keeper. King David mentioned with favor the janitor. He said, "I would rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God than dwell in the tents of wickedness." In the Book of Chronicles you will also find the names of those who were door-keepers for the Ark. I wonder how many librarians can call them by name? They are, Berechiah, Elkanah, Obed-edom, and Jehiah. The Book of Chronicles says they were door-keepers for the Ark. A preacher in 1686 made this statement, "keys for St. Peter reputed the janitor of Heaven." Dean Farrar in one of the Marlborough Sermons in 1876 said, "Even the heathen saw that toil is the janitor at the gate of virtue." Who will say that janitors are not respectable members of society?

Someone has said the work of a janitor is a real vocation requiring as it does technical knowledge, a knowledge of human nature, and an ability to get along with people. One book contains a catechism. For example, one of the questions is worded, "Are there relatively few flies about the building?" Flies now are as scarce as horses; scarce largely due to the automobiles, so that question would now be omitted from modern questionnaires. A book published in Des Moines warns against buying costly and inefficient supplies. It speaks of a disinfectant made by taking chloride of lime, 2 pounds to the gallon of water, selling from \$1.85 to \$3. a gallon, with the following label, "a sanitary product, a household purifier, a powerful antiseptic, a sterilizer, a cleanser, a deodorant, a germicide, is non-poisonous, seventy times stronger than carbolic acid, not harmful to take, give to chickens, calves, cows, and hogs." This shows that janitors have to be alert. I have an idea that purveyors of this innocent mixture have since gone into boot-legging, probably selling it under the label of — Whiskey.

My connection with janitors commenced in early life when at seventeen years of age I went into New Hampshire to the little town of East Alton to teach a country school, something I had never seen before. I had to act as my own janitor, of course, not even getting the additional salary which was paid to the janitor of the church next door. His yearly compensation was \$12. a year, and he had to provide the wood. Later my knowledge of janitors became more agreeable and more technical. In one book where the equipment for a janitor is mentioned he is supposed to have charge of brushes, mops, wall brushes, toilet brushes, oil, cleaning powders, metal polish, chamomis cloths, soaps, acids, kerosene, etc., open boxes which come, and close boxes which go, acknowledge express

receipts, etc., etc. His human nature varies; some janitors are extremely efficient, others careless and to be distrusted. I go twice a day by a certain building in my city which always has brilliantly polished fittings to the outside door, but the cleaning powder is spattered all over the door and the door-step. My New England sense of order has been violated every time I see this shocking example of a janitor gone wrong.

One of the bright incidents which occurs to me when I consider "Janitors I Have Met," is the recollection of a janitor in an adjoining town who always spent his vacation in a novel way. He would sit down on the curbing opposite the library and watch the substitute janitor doing his work; in that way he enjoyed a delightful respite from toil and had a glorious time. It reminds me of the mechanic who had been a hard worker all his life, rising at four o'clock every morning to go to work, who unexpectedly was left a tidy sum of money. It was up to him to see life so he went to a neighboring city and engaged a room in a large hotel and gave strict orders that he should be called the next morning at four o'clock. At four o'clock the bell-boy rapped on his door. No response. He rapped again and again. Finally the ex-worker called out, "What's wanted?" The bell-boy answered that he was told to call this man at four o'clock. Well, the man politely but energetically told him to go away and leave him alone. He wanted to lie in bed with the feeling that he didn't have to get up and go to work.

We are fortunate at present in having a set of janitors who are thoroughly reliable, and it is a pleasure to comment favorably on their work. We have three janitors, three scrub women, and a duster—not a feather duster. Would they could clean books wished on us by book critics, booksellers, publishers, and others. And here's where comes in the janitorial services of the librarian. The librarian is the door-keeper or janitor who invites in or keeps out printed books. This is one of the most important duties of the librarian-janitor. For example, he stands in a position where often-times he has to contend against Scylla and Charybdis; on one side books which are indecent and absolutely unfit for circulation, and on the other side he has to modify and dam (note the spelling) the flood of murder tales published by the hundreds every year.

One of our janitors deserves special mention because of his extremely cheerful disposition although he has a family of twelve or thirteen children. In his off times he is an expert drummer. In an N.R.A. Parade in New Bedford, which was one of the finest processions ever held in this city, his drumming was so efficient that he was bodily taken away from the comparatively small library force who were marching, and transported to a place near the head of the procession.

So I can be recorded as in favor of the many janitors with whom I have had intimate relations. Their work has been so satisfactory that I hope when I approach the Heavenly City, the janitor who holds the keys will be as cordial.

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"There are many who believe that the logic of circumstances must sooner or later lead to the establishment of a universal international library in the League sense at Geneva. Intellectual cooperation is the foreordained method for solving human problems. By the nature of human nature, brains only can solve these League problems, and brains can. Brains can coordinate all the nations, do away with war, and produce permanent cooperation. Brains applied to physical problems have produced miracles. Men fly through the air in metal ships, talk around the world, address audiences of millions at a time, make artificial thunderbolts. There is no reason why they should not do still greater things in the field of human relations. Only the brains must be organized. The work must be cooperative. And where or how should it be organized effectively if not at Geneva, and by the distinguished Committee on Intellectual Cooperation? If it cannot organize research, who can? And if it does organize, it will, by the Committee's own hypothesis, need the best possible universal international library there at Geneva.

"No doubt when there shall emerge from the present world chaos a bigger and better League for the guidance of international affairs, such a library will be found to be among its tools."

—Concluding remarks on "International Libraries," given before the General Session of the College and Reference Section, Montreal, by Ernest Cushing Richardson.



# Contributions To Research By The School Of Library Service, Columbia University<sup>1</sup>

By ERNEST J. REECE

*Associate Professor of Library Administration, Columbia University*

TO BE significant in the present professional scene any report upon the "contributions of library schools to research" must assume broad definitions. On the one hand the term "library school" can hardly be restricted to its official sense, for some of the most valuable work taking rise in the schools springs not from assignments to students or faculties, but from voluntary efforts of these groups; and it is wholly desirable, so far as it is legitimate, that the schools associate with themselves such independent activity, thus not only stimulating their own initiative and catholicity, but accustoming the world to look upon them as centers of informal and perchance creative study, as well as of prescribed instruction. On the other hand "research" has come among librarians, as with many other persons, often to signify systematic enquiry and published productivity of whatever kind. This blurs important distinctions and is unfortunate. The word might well have been saved for discovery in pure science; instead of being stretched to cover applications of such discovery and to include investigations in the so-called social sciences, to say nothing of its wholly perverted use to connote the mere assembling and interpretation of data. Actually, librarians today are interested in enquiry and productivity in the large—including research if it exists in their field—since no terms less general can compass all the efforts which they and their allies very properly are making to ascertain and understand the facts pertinent to their enlarging professional enterprise.

The present statement is concerned with such enquiry and productivity as fairly may be identified with the School of Library Service at Columbia University. First in order is a review of the essays developed by candidates for the degree of Master of Science since the enrollment of such students began in 1927. These essays represent the final element in a plan of concentration, the other features of which for each student are major courses and prior experience in a cognate branch of library work. They are developed in connection with a seminar, at which the appropriate techniques of investigation are treated; and in each case under what amounts to an informal committee consisting of the Dean, the instructor in charge of the student's major course, and a third member of the faculty who advises regarding form. Something over one hundred essays have been presented in the seven years, and about twenty are in preparation.

In the approving of essay topics the School of Library Service believes that it has avoided the chief errors sometimes alleged against faculties in this con-

nection, namely, that they tend either to impose subjects from above, or to permit a latitude of choice which students' capacities and judgment do not warrant. If results suggest that the program of investigation as a whole is liberally defined, this is partly because in the preparation of essays, of all places, play must be left for individuals' talents and interests and to meet the exigencies of the work as it proceeds. It is partly because of practical factors which cannot be avoided. All who have had to do with Master's candidates in their efforts upon essays know that such students ordinarily are obliged to spend many hours in learning methods of attack, and that the total time available to them infrequently is such as to permit contributions to knowledge. They are aware, moreover, that complications arise once sources are comprehended which the investigator cannot manipulate with his own unaided effort. For example, questionnaires are increasingly unsatisfactory, since returns tend to be few and reluctant, and charged with subjective and even uninterpretable elements. Again, the collaboration from libraries indispensable for many projects cannot be demanded, and often is unobtainable on any terms. Finally, the funds and personal assistance sometimes found essential are seldom at the disposal of students. Such facts are potent in limiting the choice of essay subjects, and militate particularly against studies of service conditions.

Despite the circumstances above recited, the projects of candidates for the degree of Master of Science at the School of Library Service show a wide topical range. Naturally those have predominated which could be prosecuted without disproportionate attention to new techniques, without dependence upon questionnaires, without placing undue burdens upon libraries, and without co-laborers and large expenditure. In the bibliographical field eleven studies of the early imprints of American states have been completed, some of which now are in published form, while four others are under way and a similar series for seventeenth century England has been begun; and some twenty-three essays on significant reference tools and bibliographical enterprises have been written, including a series of histories of the more important general encyclopedias. Administration in various aspects has been treated, notably that of public, children's, school and college libraries, the most considerable homogeneous group of essays under any of these headings being one of eleven items concerned with the building of book collections in college libraries. Library extension, reading habits and interests, education for librarianship and cataloging have been put under investigation, as have also interlibrary loans, United States government

<sup>1</sup> Read before Professional Training Section of the A.L.A., June 25, 1934.

publications, and scattered subjects related chiefly to book production and the book resources in certain restricted fields. The scope of subjects as a group is broadening constantly, the essays representing at their best useful products, and at their least a departure from the process of absorption predominantly typified by study in course.

No dissertations as yet have developed from the Columbia doctorate plan; for although the machinery is ready, no candidate has gone far in utilizing it. The arrangement provides for entry through the School of Library Service doorway, in conformity with regulations holding for other professional units of the University; for submission of programs to a Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction; for election of work in the School of Library Service and in other departments; and for award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. The standards accordingly are those fixed by the University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, without danger of dilution by narrowly professional elements. They compel excursion into those subject fields upon which the larger library work of the future is assumed to depend; and as far as institutional requirements can accomplish this, they assure the ample knowledge, the liberal conceptions, and the facility in putting scholarly equipment to social uses which the new day seems to expect of its leaders. And, what is most pertinent to the present discussion, they make certain that when doctoral dissertations are accepted these will be contributions, in the same measure that holds for the results of investigation in physics, in economics, or in languages.

It can hardly be boastful in the present connection to point out the extent to which the schools offering higher degrees are in advance of the profession. They are going concerns, in position to provide the varied programs and the opportunities for subject equipment, as well as the introduction to methods of investigation, which librarians insist are needed; yet so far none has worked to its capacity.

Of productive work by members of the faculty and staff, that completed presumably is known in proportion to its value and importance, and need not be dwelt upon here. That in train merits mention as follows:

By Dr. Lehmann-Haupt, a manuscript on the re-binding of old books, based on observation in Europe and developed from a talk given before the conference of eastern college librarians in 1932; and a paper on the historical transition from manuscripts to printed books, this to be one number of a series on the history of printing which he is editing for the Dolphin.

By Professor MacPherson, a textbook to be entitled "Practical Problems in Cataloging," including chapters on catalogers' reference books, the mechanical upkeep of the catalog, the cataloging of foreign books, full and selective cataloging, difficult names and their entry, the cost of cataloging, the cataloging of special collections, and co-operative cataloging; also, a text on romanticism in the tales of Edgar Allan Poe, the publication of

which is delayed only by the threats of litigation confronting perennially those who attempt work in this field.

By Miss Hutchins, a revision of the Hutchins, Johnson and Williams *Guide to the Use of Libraries*; and a treatment of problems in the teaching of reference books and reference work, based upon study and experiments at the School of Library Service.

By Miss Carpenter, a test, looking to published results, of the application in six junior high schools in New York City of the proposals set forth in her recent article on correlating the school library and the class-room.<sup>2</sup>

By Professor Cleavinger, a brochure with the caption, "The Public Library in the United States," to replace the pamphlet entitled "The Free Public Library," which appeared as number 6 of the old *Manual of Library Economy*.

By Professor Reece, work on library school instruction and management, of which the first portion in book form is to deal with the curriculum in library schools.

By Miss Morley, a treatise on business libraries, and developed through a so-called "clinic" in which leading business librarians contributed extensive information regarding policies and practices.

By Professor Hazeltine, investigations in England of the children's literature of the Victorian period, to issue in a study of the contributions to children's literature by Margaret Scott Gatty and her daughter, Juliana Horatia Ewing.

By Miss Fargo, Research Associate, a book presenting the underlying factors, problems and objectives in preparation for school librarianship; and a study, under direction of a joint committee of the American Library Association and the American Association of Teachers Colleges, to evolve recommendations upon the instruction in library functions and library management which is appropriate in teachers colleges.

By Miss Helen Haines, under retention by the School of Library Service, an exhaustive work on the selection of books for public libraries, now in the hands of the printer.

By Professor Mudge, a new edition of her *Guide to Reference Books* for issue in 1935; a manual of reference method; a handbook on bibliographical method and on the use of libraries for graduate students in universities; and a Brontë bibliography and dictionary, begun some years back in collaboration with Minnie Earl Sears.

Built partly of items such as those cited above, but beginning with Shaw's translation of Schneider's *Handbuch*, a series of publications sponsored by the School of Library Service is projected. Although no general title for this has been settled upon, it seems likely to be announced as "Columbia University Studies in Library Service." Of less formal nature, a

<sup>2</sup> Carpenter, H. S. "Correlating Library and Class-Room." *Wilson Bulletin*, 8: 383-90 (March, 1934), 452-57 (April, 1934).

considerable body of organized matter has grown up in connection with the several Home Study courses. This consists of syllabi and texts more finished than ordinarily are necessary for students in residence, which are mimeographed and copyrighted, although not printed. Miss Morley's manuscript on business libraries and Miss Haines' on the selection of books already mentioned, are outgrowths of such work, and similar projects for other subjects would be a natural development.

The most notable monument of investigation so far associated with the School of Library Service is one which might elude mention in a mere list of items printed and to be printed. It is South Hall, the new Columbia University library building, which represents years of study and planning on the part of Dean Williamson, acting in his capacity as Director of Libraries. No detail of construction, mechanical equipment and administrative convenience escaped scrutiny in this, and the result is a building to which it is believed librarians will long look for example and guidance.

Finally, it is to be noted that any competent teacher, or any alert faculty, as part of each year's work, necessarily gives material portions of time to activity of the kind here under consideration, even though it is slow to reach published form. In turning to teaching, a librarian who is awake to his opportunity becomes by force of circumstances a student, and investigator and an experimenter. He must hold abreast of the increasingly voluminous literature relating to library work which crowds upon him; he must watch and evaluate developments in every sector of the library field; he must be aware of practice and discovery in spheres related to his own, notably education, sociology, and administration; and, in order to adjust quickly to whatever may touch his duties he must keep his matter and method fluid, trying constantly the effects, with particular subjects and groups, of variant procedures in presentation and assignment. All this is a matter of course, made doubly so because instructors feel their detachment from the reference desk, the cataloging de-

partment, and the library office; and because they see only too clearly that their schools can allow them slight time, and that libraries can offer them little chance, to renew their first-hand intimacies with library work. In all such day-to-day effort, some of whose results come to affect the profession generally, the School of Library Service is believed to be bearing its share. Examples to hand are studies which Miss Farr has carried on over a period of years, one devoted to the methods and results of making reading assignments in library schools, and the other concerned with the place which courses in education occupy in the background of students pursuing courses in school library work. Moreover, at the present time the Committee on Instruction is engaged in an extensive scrutiny of conditions within and without the school, to ascertain whether the moment has come for another revision of the curriculum, and for modification of teaching and administrative practices. Suggestions and data are being sought (1) in studies which concern libraries and library work, (2) in the utterances of librarians, (3) in the activity of committees of the American Library Association and of other agencies concerned with library work, (4) in the judgment of employers regarding graduates, (5) in the opinions of alumni respecting the school, (6) in the experience and procedures of library schools generally and of schools serving other professions, and (7) in the organization of Columbia University insofar as this bears upon the School of Library Service. It is hoped to assemble and appraise facts indicating how far library work now calls for new types of library school organization and what these might be. This specific undertaking is cited because it is germane to the main purpose of the present paper, and also because it indicates the prominent place which investigation must hold in the program of any library school faculty. It is a typical instance of that effort at enquiry and productivity which no faculty may neglect, and which in the long run may advance librarianship as definitely as can studies devoted to bibliography, to readers' needs, or to service conditions.

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"A man of power leaves his impress upon the library and gives it character. Thus the library of the university ceases to be thought of as a mere adjunct, or a dull collection of dead materials amidst which one will linger in durance as little as possible. It will be thought of as essential for that nourishment of the mind from which new life and new forms are reproduced. It will consist not merely of books and documents, but of eager scholars and students at work in the midst of these materials. There will always be stores of dead books in plenty, and it will be part of the duty of the librarian to discover just what are dead, and to dispose of them with proper respect. But the greatness of a library consists in the living books of a still living past, living in such order and so placed that living men in each new age may easily get their spirit. They will then awake into new vitality, as the seeds which have lain dormant through the winter break forth unfaillingly into leaf and blossom, when the quickening breath of spring plays upon them."

—Concluding remarks on "The University Library of the Future," given before the General Session of the College and Reference Section, Montreal, by Sir Robert Falconer.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 1, 1934

## Editorial Forum

### The Canadian Library Council

THE DOMINION OF CANADA has gradually assumed the rôle of a nation which has brought with it a pride and consciousness hitherto lacking. A further evidence of the coming-of-age of Canada is the comparatively large number of national bodies which have sprung into being in the last few years. Among the babes in swaddling clothes is the Canadian Library Council, which was born (or re-born) in Montreal at the recent conference of the American Library Association.



The idea of a national body of professional librarians in Canada is by no means new. As early as the Seattle conference in 1925 there were efforts made to effect a loose organization, and to set about certain tasks which seemed obvious and needed doing. The late W. O. Carson, Inspector of Libraries of Ontario, was one of the prime movers in this work, and his subsequent ill-health and death prevented more speedy progress than would have occurred otherwise.

By 1927, however, the idea had spread, especially throughout the western part of Canada, with the result that at the Toronto conference that year an executive was appointed to keep the organization alive, and to take steps to make it permanent. Before this could be accomplished, the time came for retrenchment rather than for expansion. Librarians who, with fairly adequate staffs, had been able to give some of their time to what seemed a highly desirable work, were forced to give way to pressure of other duties, and so the organization remained a name only. Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, had been appointed President at the Toronto conference, and Mr. Fred Landon, librarian of Western University, London, Secretary-Treasurer. Both did much good work with such resources as they had at their command, and much was accomplished, not only toward a more permanent type of body, but of a practical nature as well. Among the things done, mention should be made of the very satisfactory arrangements made with the Federal government, whereby libraries were divided into various classes to receive government publications according to their need and capacity to use them. The value of having a voice carrying the weight of a national body was never better exemplified than in this instance.

To anyone who has given thought to the needs as well as to the potentialities of libraries in Canada there is every evidence of the importance of the organization of a professional body. The field bristles with work to be done. From Halifax to Victoria, without exception, problems are awaiting solution which no individual library, or no individual province, can begin to solve. Vast distances and a corresponding sparsity of population create difficulties too great for a city or a province to overcome. Library legislation, where any is in force, is often a positive handicap to development of library work. Numerous instances of legislation acting as a millstone about the necks of libraries could be instanced, while others could be given where antiquated legislation is used as an excuse to do nothing.

Two major rural library demonstrations in extreme parts of the Dominion are in progress under funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation. How will these affect other parts of Canada? Why should anyone in British Columbia or Prince Edward Island even attempt to interpret their experiences or results in Quebec or Saskatchewan? How can Saskatchewan and Quebec learn of this experience without feeling that they are infringing on the time of those who have no direct responsibility in the matter? Education may be one of the responsibilities of the provinces of Canada, but that a responsibility rests on a national body as well, for certain types of effort, there can be no question.

Returning to the thread of our story, the officials reported at Montreal that an examination of all possible sources of revenue failed to produce sufficient encouragement to warrant further effort without some external financial support. The Dominion government is not directly interested in education. To persuade nine provinces of the importance and necessity of financing a national professional body would be an impossibility. The suggestion was made that the organization might be partially financed by sales of publications, but everyone knows that such publications are as often a liability as otherwise. This left only membership fees as a possible source of revenue—and a small one at that. The most optimistic estimate placed the income from individual, institutional and special fees at \$2,500 per annum. Negotiations were therefore entered into with one of the educational foundations, whereby a grant over a period of years would be provided. These are still pending. The outcome will very materially shape the course of the Canadian Library Council, and the whole library movement in Canada.

Each succeeding American Library Association Conference at which Canadian librarians have an opportunity of foregathering, emphasizes more than the last the necessity of setting up in Canada some sort of organization to which problems distinctly Canadian may be brought. The Montreal Conference was no exception. The futility of attempting to set up a satisfactory system of distribution and preservation of our provincial government documents as at present constituted was apparent to all. Contrast the situation in Canada with the splendid working arrangements which the American Library Association



public documents committee has been able to effect in the United States, and you have a typical example of the handicap under which libraries and librarians are working in Canada. The Maritime provinces are crying for help in reorganization of their whole library system, and the presence of no less than twenty-two delegates at Montreal from that section of Canada is evidence of their enthusiasm. From one of the largest Canadian cities more or less frantic calls are being made to the American Library Association from the Local Council of Women for help in trying to meet some of the difficulties that city is having with its library. And so we might go on, enumerating instances of one kind and another which would appear to be awaiting the advent of a new type of leadership and directing force which a professional body alone can supply, in a manner similar to the professional bodies in Great Britain and the United States.

There is some evidence too that, like the British Empire, the professional body on this continent will grow by fusion. The organization of Southeastern and Southwestern library workers into professional groups, and the permanent character of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, as well as many large and growing state associations, would indicate that special needs call for special treatment. Many Canadian librarians are of the opinion that such a body in Canada could and would give the fullest cooperation to other associations of a similar nature.

That an office in Canada may be established with the full approval and cooperation of the American Library Association is today well within the realms of possibility. This would insure the permanence and stability necessary to the complete success of such a movement. It would place at the disposal of Canadian librarians the wide experience and the mature judgment of other workers in this field—an asset of the greatest benefit to all concerned. In any event, Mr. Carl Milam, Secretary of A. L. A., and Miss Gratia Countryman, President at the Montreal Conference, have publicly announced that, insofar as they are concerned, the fullest help and cooperation will be given to any effort toward such a movement in Canada, and that in no way will the American Library Association be interested in controlling either the policies or the methods of a Canadian Library Council if one is set up. Such a frank and helpful statement did much at Montreal to allay criticism of the possibility of "American domination" of the Canadian library movement, and at the same time encouraged some to go further in their efforts toward final organization of what is believed will be the most important milestone in the history of Canadian libraries.

The Montreal Conference was again a focal point for some three hundred Canadian librarians, and the reorganization of the executive of the proposed body took place. A representative advisory committee was set up which is working on a constitution and other details necessary to complete the status of the group as a properly qualified body to carry on the necessary work. The year 1934-35 should see the final steps completed, whereby the Canadian Library Council will be something more than a name.

—E. S. ROBINSON

## Dangers To Scholarship In Reduced Book Funds

FEW PEOPLE seem to comprehend what the almost universal cutting down of book funds is meaning to current and future research and teaching. College libraries in the United States and elsewhere are not now able to buy the more expensive new books, to re-stock when copies are worn out, and to subscribe to and bind many indispensable journals and transactions. The effect on college teaching and study is already discouraging and may well prove disastrous. As my office-force is buying books for over seventy colleges receiving grants from the Carnegie Corporation, I know definitely what these and other colleges are suffering through cuts in their regular book funds, which were generally too small before the current reductions. Word reaches me from many colleges that students and professors are now very seriously hampered in their work. If this situation is allowed to continue, we shall see a very distinct lowering of college scholarship through lack of a sufficient supply of the better new books.

The university and other research libraries have been even more hard hit in many cases. Journals have been cancelled ruthlessly through sheer necessity. Society transactions have also been sacrificed. Zoning systems of subscriptions have already been begun and must be pushed farther to make both ends meet. Important new books, particularly those published in countries on the gold standard of currency, must be passed by. The great cuts in book funds, joined to the depreciation of the dollar, have simply cut the ground from under both individual and collective research in a great majority of American universities. Particularly unfortunate is the failure to secure expensive sets and reports published in very small editions.

These are a few only of the results of drastic cuts in funds for the support of libraries. Service has suffered fully as much as have accessions. It is not too much to say that we are confronted by a very real and serious crisis in the service of libraries to scholarship.

Two years ago Dr. Isak Collijn proposed resolutions to the International Library Committee which called attention sharply to this impending danger. These resolutions were passed and circulated to the Ministries of Education in all countries. It is known that they had great weight in many lands—many proposed reductions were halted or curtailed. In the Anglo-Saxon countries—in which no national authority with control over library budgets cares for education—they were generally unheeded. The results are already deplorable and threaten to become calamitous. Librarians have been so absorbed in their local difficulties that few words of warning on the general situation have been heard. "National planning" for libraries surely should include provision for maintaining at their former high levels library service, with books and staffs, to teaching and to research.

—WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP

# Montreal Conference

## Council

TWO COUNCIL sessions were chiefly taken up with discussions of national planning reported on page 661. A few other matters, however, were also acted upon.

### Schemes Of Library Service

At the request of Josephine Adams Rathbone, chairman of the Committee on Schemes of Library Service, the report of that committee printed in the June, 1934, *A. L. A. Bulletin* was adopted as a progress report, the committee was discharged with thanks, and the work of future revision and adaptation of the report to changing conditions was assigned to the Committee on Salaries and Employment.

The following resolution on Schemes of Library Service was adopted:

"Whereas, The Committee on Schemes of Library Service has presented a valuable report for consideration and action, which report it is convinced will need constant revision and adaptation to changing conditions, and  
"Whereas, The Committee asks that it be discharged and its work assumed by some other agency, now therefore be it resolved:

"1. That the report of the Committee on Schemes of Library Service be adopted as a report of progress;

"2. That, as it has requested, the Committee be discharged;

"3. That its former functions be assigned to the Committee on Salaries and Employment to carry out;

"4. That the Association express its appreciation of the difficult and important piece of work the Committee on Schemes of Library Service has accomplished;

"5. That the recent action of the Executive Board in adding an assistant in charge of statistics to Headquarters Staff be enthusiastically approved; and

"6. That in view of the unavoidable emphasis on finances in library administration today, the value of balanced salary scales, of proportionate costs of staff in various departments, and of unit costs in all other types of library service are so foremost that the work of the present statistical assistant should be enlarged to a department of research and statistics of the A. L. A."

### Shortage Of Books Stressed

Because of the alarming shortage of books in public libraries throughout the country, the Council, on June 25, adopted the following resolution on the recommendation of the Board on the Library and Adult Education and the Library Extension Board:

"A serious shortage of books exists in public libraries everywhere, due to increased demand and decreased income during the last four years. Former book stocks are worn out, new books cannot be purchased; thus the

library has lost in part ability to keep its readers in touch with current developments and is not now rendering its full contribution to national recovery.

"Trustees of every library are asked by the Council of the American Library Association to call this acute situation to the attention of appropriating bodies and urge more adequate funds for books.

"Such an increase in book funds should not be made at the expense of personnel equally necessary for effective service."

### Advocate Work Relief Projects

Further use of white collar workers on work relief projects in and for libraries was advocated by the Council on the recommendation of the Library Extension Board and the Board on the Library and Adult Education, June 25:

"It is the opinion of the Council of the American Library Association in session at Montreal, June 25, 1934, that many work relief projects of a highly desirable and useful type can be set up in libraries to utilize effectively the services of educated and trained persons from many professions, including librarians now unemployed and without adequate means of subsistence. Libraries generally have demonstrated that they can conduct and supervise work relief projects with effectiveness.

"These workers can be utilized in libraries in such capacities as:

"1. Surveyors of library facilities and needs.

"(a) Statewide, under the direction of state library planning committees and in cooperation with state planning boards;

"(b) In metropolitan areas, counties, and other regions under similar direction.

"2. District or neighborhood representatives of the library, who will establish contacts with individuals and groups, with and through schools and other community institutions, and who will introduce and extend library service into sections not adequately served under present conditions.

"3. Assistants within the library to prepare booklists and indexes, collect and arrange pamphlets, government documents and other materials, particularly in technical and special fields, and in many similar ways add to existing library facilities.

"4. Advisers and leaders of study and discussion groups with the general objective of increasing the educational value of the library's services.

"5. Statistical workers to study financial, loan, and other records in order to assemble information needed in planning more economical and efficient service.

"In view of the opportunities libraries offer for the profitable employment of many skilled professional workers, the Council urges that the services of

greater numbers of the more able professional workers be made available, even if they are not completely destitute."

### To Preserve Records

William Warner Bishop commented on the valuable studies of papers, bindings, effects of atmospheric conditions, and other factors affecting the preservation of records made by the Bureau of Standards under the guidance of the National Research Council with a subvention by the Carnegie Corporation, and offered the following resolution which the Council adopted June 30:

"Resolved, That the Council has followed with keen interest the published results of the studies on the preservation of books and records made by the Bureau of Standards under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and the guidance of a committee of the National Research Council, and further,

"That it is plain that further studies in this same important field are highly desirable and of pressing necessity, therefore the Council expresses its warm thanks to the Carnegie Corporation, to the Bureau of Standards, and the National Research Council for the work already done and urges a further grant for the continuance of these studies."

### On Discounts

Following lengthy discussions of codes and discounts before the Order and Book Selection Round Table and the Council, Clarence E. Sherman offered the following resolution which was adopted by the Council June 30:

"That the Book Buying Committee and the Executive Board be instructed to resist any downward changes in the discounts now enjoyed or allowed to libraries of all kinds and also any changes in methods of making book purchases in the carrying on of the normal buying of libraries and to be watchful for the interests of libraries in all matters of purchase."

The Council also voted that a communication be sent all libraries which may be affected adversely under the booksellers code, calling upon them to register emphatic protests and indicating to what authorities such protests should be directed.

Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, interpreting this resolution, was applauded by the delegates when he commented: "We do not look upon this as a waged battle between the book producer and book seller on the one hand and the librarian on the other. We do have conflicting interests, but we also have many interests in common, and I should like to express that interpretation, if I may, and I hope you will accept it, so that Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Melcher and the rest of us can still be very good friends and work in the common interest of book distribution, and at the



same time stand up courageously for the things which we believe are right for ourselves, as we hope they would do also."

Joseph W. Lippincott, chairman of the Library Committee of the National Association of Book Publishers, received similar applause when he observed later: "The publishers feel that these two great associations should work together very closely in the future in order to meet the pressure put upon us both. I think we will accomplish something by united effort. I assure you that the publishers are most anxious in that direction, and that my report will be favorable in every way toward every problem I have encountered here. What we can do I do not know. The publishers' code has not been passed at Washington, although we presented it last summer and have been working on it ever since. It does not affect libraries, so I could not very well enter into the discussions. I know that you and we and the book sellers and all of us are trying to work for better literature in this country, and I think it is going to come, but conditions are very bad just now. We are worried about it, the book sellers are worried about it, and the librarians are worried about it. Let us hope that something constructive will come out for literature as a whole as well as for the particular associations."

"I am glad that I have seen this spirit shown here, and I am going to try to see that the same spirit is shown wherever I have any contact with other associations."

#### Request Of State Libraries

In connection with national planning the Council referred the following resolution to the Executive Board:

"Resolved, That the National Association of State Libraries requests that in the future its president be named a member of any committee appointed to consider the development of state libraries."

#### Specifications For Binding

The Book Binding Committee's report on specifications for book binding was accepted by the Council, but the Executive Board was authorized to withhold filing of the specifications with the National Code Authority of the book manufacturing industry until it was certain that it would be acceptable to that authority with the reservation that the A. L. A. might withdraw its approval and propose amendments on its own initiative at any time.

#### Religious Books Section

At the request of members of the Religious Books Round Table, a new section of the Association to be known as the Religious Books Section received Council approval.

A complete report of action taken by the Council will be reported in the A. L. A. *Proceedings*.

#### Committee Discharged

At the request of James A. McMillen, Chairman, the Committee on Co-

operation with the American Society for Horticultural Science, was discharged.

#### N. E. A. Cooperation

At a meeting of the A. L. A. Committee on Cooperation with the N. E. A. held in Washington, March 29, the relationship between school and public libraries was the subject of prolonged discussion and resulted in the formulation of a statement which was presented before the Council by Ada F. Live-right, Chairman. The report was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and clarification.

#### Reference Data For Periodicals

The report of the Joint Committee on the Proposed American Recommended Practice for Reference Data for Periodicals was referred to the Executive Board with recommendations to carry it out. See report of Periodicals Section, p. 660.

#### Other Resolutions

Be It Resolved, that at the close of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Conference, concerned with the "Charting of the Course for Libraries," the American Library Association, in open session assembled, records its gratitude for the welcome so graciously extended to it by the City of Montreal, its Universities and Libraries, likewise by the City of Westmont, its civic and library officers; and for the excellent arrangements and generous provisions for its comfort and enjoyment made by Gerhard R. Lomer, Aegidius Fauteux, and Helene Grenier, the Local Committee, the Sub-committee, and their colleagues.

The Association also records its sincere appreciation of the publicity given to its call to conference and to the reports of its deliberations by the professional library journals, the daily press, and the Radio Stations. It expresses its warmest thanks to the many distinguished visitors who have contributed to the programs through their presence and their discussions; to the exhibitors for their instructive displays; and to the Headquarters staff for that able organization and untiring energy which have made this Conference an outstanding success.

—Dorothy Annable

F. C. Jennings

John Adam Lowe, chairman  
Committee on Resolutions

It was VOTED, That the Council encourage all state and regional associations having meetings during the next several months to give consideration to questions raised by the "Notes for a National Plan for Libraries, June 15, 1934," and particularly to those parts of this statement which have been adopted by the Council (see page 661).

The following resolution was passed at the Visual Methods Round Table, June 29; to be sent to the A. L. A. Committee on National Planning:

"Whereas, The demand for larger educational and social services from libraries is bringing increased pressure upon their resources;

"Whereas, Books alone are inadequate to meet the needs of the public now looking to libraries for guidance in education and more intelligent citizenship;

"Whereas, Formal education of all types is making greatly increased use of visual aids;

"The Visual Methods Committee meeting on June 29, 1934, recommends the establishment of regional centers for such aids, and that as a demonstration, such a center be attached to an existing library to show what can be accomplished by means of visual aids of various types in one area."

## Sections And Round Tables

#### Adult Education Round Table

A letter from the Secretary of the Association to the Chairman of the meeting was read as follows:

"May I call your attention to a matter so timely and important that you may want to discuss it at the Conference, in large or small groups, to include it in next year's program."

"A conference on Youth Problems was held in Washington the first of June, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Education of the United States. As a result of that discussion, a 'Continuing Commission on Youth Problems' is to be set up. National agencies, as Rotary, are concentrating on the problem. Many state and local groups are considering it. The ages 16 to 25 inclusive are being given special consideration, and particularly those who cannot continue high school or college or find employment."

"Obviously this touches libraries closely. President Countryman represented the A.L.A. at the conference in Washington and brought libraries into the picture. We hope that a librarian may be invited to serve on the standing commission."

"What can the local library do to serve more young people, and to serve more effectively? How can it coordinate its efforts with those of other community agencies? How can the several library departments concerned (children's or intermediates, readers' advisory, lending, etc.) coordinate their efforts?"

"A.L.A. Headquarters will be glad to hear of concrete methods now used and of plans being made, and will serve as a clearing house for ideas."

#### American Association Of Law Libraries

The most significant result of the twenty-ninth annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, Montreal, June 25-30, was the adoption of the Roalfe Expansion Plan. Under this plan a permanent headquarters for the Association, directed by the Secretary-Treasurer,

will be established in Washington, D. C.

The complete record of the proceedings and full texts of papers delivered are printed in the July issue of the *Law Library Journal*.

#### Bibliographical Society of America

Miss Winifred Gregory presented a very encouraging report on the progress of the Bibliography of American Newspapers since 1821. While the work of the central office, opened at the Library of Congress last January, has to date been chiefly organization of the enterprise throughout the country, and while the difficulties are great owing to the wider scattering of the material in small local and special libraries, private collections, etc., than was the case with the *Union List of Serials*, and to the incomplete cataloging of newspapers in some of these smaller libraries, the organization already effected and the list of cooperating agencies is most promising and the progress made in at least half-a-dozen states is impressive. Among other suggestions, Miss Gregory recommended making more general use of volunteer workers of good general education, regardless of lack of library training, and a study of existing laws in different states regarding the legal deposit of local newspapers in the state library.

Mr. Lydenberg had, for once, to present a somewhat discouraging report—that Sabin failed to be completed on the date scheduled (June 1934) and that so far it has been impossible to raise sufficient funds for completing it on the scale contemplated. A small grant is available, however, and it will at least be possible to prepare for print and publish the material now in hand, with reduced scale of bibliographical information and with no field work.

For the Committee on the *Gesamtkatalog der Preussischen Bibliotheken*, Mr. Van Hoesen reported a general circularization of larger libraries with personal letters from members of the committee or their collaborators in various sections of the country, and the at least partially successful attempt to enlist the assistance of the learned societies through the secretaries' conference of the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In spite of the unfavorable financial conditions, it appears that at least fifty-five copies are on subscription for American libraries—for a few of which the Committee can claim some credit—and that at least a dozen other libraries are either "good prospects" or are still hoping for a turn in their affairs which may enable them to subscribe.

President Shearer's report recommending the proposed *Monograph Series* was heartily approved, the general opinion appearing to favor an attempt to raise a revolving fund as soon as practicable rather than an at-

tempt to finance the series by an increase in dues.

Approval was voted on Mr. Cole's suggested motto for the Society:

"BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . THE MAGICAL KEY THAT OPENS ALL DEPOSITORIES OF WISDOM AND REVEALS THEIR HIDDEN TREASURES."

In The Past The Library Journal reports have been largely devoted to summaries of the various Section and Round Table programs, reports which in the natural limitation of magazine space cannot be much more than an elaboration of the program as already presented and by no method can a journal do more than closely summarize the printing of the full text awaiting the appearance of *The Proceedings*.

This year groups were asked to send in reports of only the significant aspects of their sections' accomplishments or proposals for the future. Therefore, on these pages will be found the resolutions, new trends of purpose, changes in organizations, etc., with no attempt to summarize the papers presented.

#### Catalog Section

Miss Harriet D. MacPherson reported for the Committee on Cataloging and Classification and stated that they had been concerned entirely with matters relating to subject headings. One result of this was the appointment of a preliminary committee to consider the feasibility of securing space in some publication for the discussion of subject headings in advance of L. C. decisions. It was voted to have a committee appointed to take charge of a column for subject heading discussion.

#### Junior Members Round Table

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library and Mr. Carl L. Cannon of the Yale University Library presented a number of projects for the group's consideration. Mr. Lydenberg's proposal had to do with the collection of sources on library science. Mr. Cannon gave a list of twenty-one needed reference tools on which cooperative work might be undertaken. It was voted that the group go on record in favor of the work on Terminology, and it was decided to submit Mr. Lydenberg's report to the Activities Committee with power to act on it. It was also voted that the work of exchange service in library positions be started by the Activities Committee.

#### Maritime Library Association

On June 28, the librarians of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, at-

tending the Montreal Conference, met and reorganized the Maritime Library Association with fourteen members.

#### National Association Of State Libraries

The Executive Committee reported on the selection of a design for the Association insignia, and on a federal bill to incorporate the Association. This bill passed the Senate, but died in the House on account of the adjournment of Congress. The Executive Committee was instructed to request Senator Reed of Pennsylvania to reintroduce the bill for federal incorporation of the Association and Miss Watts was instructed to handle the matter as in the past.

#### Periodicals Section

The report of the Joint Committee on Proposed American Recommended Practice for Reference Data for Periodicals, prepared by the Chairman, Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich, was read by Mr. Faxon. The Joint Committee which was formed in 1931 has progressed in its work most satisfactorily during the past year. In the meantime the American Library Association and Special Libraries Association became an Associate Member of the American Standards Association and, since the Spring of 1933, the work on the project has been continued under the procedure of the latter organization. The Committee now has a draft of ten proposed recommendations which it purposes to send to about 2,000 publishers for acceptance, if funds are available. The list of ten proposed recommendations will be printed in a later issue of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

#### Publicity Committee

In closing, Miss Smith called attention to the A. L. A. Publicity Committee's revised publication, *Leads No. 7, Posters, Publicity Aids, and Decorative Material*, which is available at A. L. A. Headquarters at a cost of twenty-five cents, and *Leads No. 11, Books, Ideas, and Inquiring Minds*—which is fifty cents.

#### Young People's Reading Round Table

At the Montreal Conference, the continuing growth of interest in the Young People's Reading Round Table was evidenced by the large attendance at its meeting. The need for a broader comprehensive training of librarians working with young people, and closer cooperation with the Children's Section, School Libraries Section, and the Adult Education Round Table are specific objectives which seem significant to the committee appointed to take in hand a survey made in 1932 of work with young people in larger libraries of the United States and Canada. The social approach and the importance of individual contacts are the two trends emphasized at the present time in this phase of library work.

# A National Plan For Libraries

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION at the Montreal conference indorsed:

Federal aid for libraries and assumption by the national government of responsibility for leadership in the library movement.

The enactment of a law in every state providing for the certification of librarians.

State aid for school libraries.

Close coordination of university and other large libraries to increase the accessibility of research materials to all scholars and advanced students.

Federation and coordination of public libraries in large systems, each system to serve a metropolitan area, a large county or several counties.

Several months ago the Executive Board appointed a Planning Committee consisting of Harry M. Lydenberg, Ralph Munn, Louis R. Wilson, and Carl H. Milam. They and President Countryman solicited and received helpful suggestions from many sources, outside as well as inside the library profession, and in the light of these suggestions made recommendations to the Council looking toward national planning. The Planning Committee's statement to the Council is printed in full herewith.

Some of the proposals, it is hoped, will be useful to state library planning committees, and perhaps suggestive to Canadian librarians also, though they have been prepared by librarians of the United States with their own country chiefly in mind.

The paragraphs in italics are those indorsed by the Council. They are expressions of the opinion and conviction of the Association as of June, 1934. The starred paragraphs were discussed, but action was postponed until the next meeting of the Council. The paragraphs not italicized or starred were not submitted for action. Many of them need revision and extension. Criticisms are solicited.

## A National Plan

The maintenance of democratic institutions depends largely on the enlightenment of the people and on the vitality of their cultural and social ideals.

The growth in the quantity and complexity of knowledge points to the need for a lengthening of the period of education. The constantly accelerating rate of change indicates that man must be forever bringing his knowledge up to date if his usefulness as worker and citizen is to be maintained. A greater degree of economic security and more leisure for large numbers of the population may be expected to result—as an accession of wealth and leisure has resulted in the past—in an expansion of interest in things of beauty and of spiritual value.

If the best traditions of our culture are to be maintained and our hopes for the future achieved, there must be uni-

versal education at the lower levels, more widespread education at the higher levels. There must also be—what is now largely lacking in many areas, and only meagerly provided in most—opportunity for continuing self-education at all levels, rapid diffusion of uncensored facts and ideas to all citizens, and a cultivation of appreciation of social and cultural values which will prevent the domination of life by material motives.

To meet America's needs there must be a new conception of the organization, functions and activities of the agencies which contribute to educational, social, cultural, and recreational interests. It is not enough that existing agencies simply be provided with additional funds. They must be expanded, coordinated, and adequately financed to provide for every person from childhood to old age the opportunity and continuous encouragement for the fullest possible development of personal ability and social understanding.

In any such program of service, reading—and libraries which provide reading matter of all kinds to all ages—will play an important part.

Every American citizen should have a publicly supported library near at hand, through which will be made available to him such printed materials as he may wish to use for information, self-improvement, scholarship, cultural advancement, and recreation; which will provide such aid in the selection and use of materials, and guidance in planning and pursuing his reading, study, and research as he may need and desire; and which will stimulate and help to satisfy his intellectual curiosity and reading interest in questions of current importance.

The public library typifies democracy. Those who come within its doors are from every walk of life, the educated and the uneducated, the highest to the lowest. They are supplied with books to meet their wants as varied as are the needs of a complex society.

What books mean in an organized society cannot be measured, but a progressive society without books cannot be imagined. What people read is no small factor in determining what they are. In a civilization growing daily more complex people need the best thought expressed in books to guide them.

## Library Objectives

*The objectives of the library are to assemble and preserve books and related materials in organized collections and, through stimulation and guidance, to promote their use to the end that children, young people, men, and women may have opportunity and encouragement:*

*To educate themselves continuously;  
To aid in the advancement of knowledge;*

*To improve their capacity for appreciation and production in cultural fields;*

*To improve their ability to participate usefully in activities in which they are involved as citizens;*

*To equip themselves, and keep themselves equipped, for efficient activity in useful occupations and practical affairs;*

*To keep abreast of progress in the sciences and other fields of knowledge;*

*To maintain the precious heritage of freedom of expression and a constructively critical attitude toward all public issues;*

*To make such use of leisure time as will promote personal happiness and social well-being;*

*The process of assembling books for these objectives involves the command of experience and judgment, not only in the appraisal of their intrinsic literary qualities, but of their usefulness in relation to the needs and interests of the community and the intellectual and cultural levels of its members.*

*The process of organizing requires training and proficiency in the principles and methods of librarianship and their practical application to the books to be organized and the varied groups of readers to be served.*

*Library service will become a social enterprise participating and cooperating with all other agencies and forces concerned with the welfare and progress of humanity. In this service one of the chief elements will be a personnel bringing to its task adequate education and training and a wide variety of special interests and aptitudes, but, above all, a broad and sympathetic comprehension of the expanding opportunities and their concomitant responsibilities in the administration of the library and its books as a source of power and enlightenment.*

*A system of libraries which will serve these ends would seem to be, with our public school system, the minimum cultural equipment necessary for civilized living in America.*

## Our Existing Library System

The United States now has some ten thousand national, state, county, municipal, school, college, and university libraries. They typify America's interest in education, culture, and recreational reading. They have millions of books. Their total investments represent a not insignificant share of our national wealth. They are regularly used by perhaps twenty-four million people. They circulate hundreds of millions of books a year.

Our national library, the Library of Congress, is one of the largest libraries in the world, and one of the most satisfactorily organized for public use. There are other great libraries, rich storehouses and workshops for scholars. The public library is one of



America's great contributions to civilization. It endeavors to make easily accessible to people of all ages and all levels of educational attainment the best of the world's knowledge as recorded in print and guidance in its use. At its best, it serves the cultural, educational, and leisure time needs of the community without compulsion, censorship, or bias, at low cost.

But American libraries are not properly distributed or coordinated for the uses of scholarship, for the general diffusion of knowledge, for cultural stimulation, or for providing recreational reading. The great libraries are largely concentrated in a few areas. Many small libraries are so inadequately equipped with books and staff that they cannot meet the needs of those who wish to use them. Some states and some cities maintain several separate, independent library agencies, serving essentially the same population. About forty million people have no local public library service of any kind. Even the best libraries have not achieved the maximum possibilities of public usefulness.

We have many libraries but we do not have a coordinated library system. Only a part of the population is served.

The inequalities of the present system, which leaves a third of the population with no library service and another third with very little, must be overcome.

The library is an agency for education, culture, scholarship, and recreation. Its maintenance is primarily the function of the state and local government. But the inequalities of taxable resources among the several states, the importance of the library's objectives to the whole nation, and the need for national and regional cooperation especially among libraries for scholarship and research, lead to the conclusion that the federal, state, and local governments might well share the responsibility for library support.

The proposals which follow are based on this conclusion.

#### The State's Responsibility

\* For libraries, as for schools, the state should assume responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of adequate service for all inhabitants.

In each state there should be a state library agency charged with the function of developing and coordinating library service throughout the state. Competent leadership by such an agency requires not only special training but also strength of character, forceful personality, administrative ability, and freedom from harmful political interference on the part of those connected with it.

In every state where two or more separate state library agencies exist, efforts should be made to bring about such consolidation or cooperation as is in line with good administrative practice and as will improve library service.

The state library agency should serve as the central lending library for

the state, coordinating all the book resources of the state, as a means of supplementing local library facilities. Pending the establishment of complete library service for the state, it may need to serve isolated readers or groups of readers directly.

#### Public Libraries:

Each state should have a system of public libraries available for all its population. A comparatively small number—say five hundred—large public library systems might provide better service for all the people in the United States than is now available except in a few cities and counties. Each system might serve a large county or several counties or a large metropolitan area. The emphasis should be on the natural area of interest, irrespective of city, county, or possibly even state lines. Each community would have a branch of the large library system or a community library federated with other community libraries in a large system.

\* In order to provide adequate statewide public library service it will be increasingly necessary for the state to appropriate funds sufficient for a minimum program, to be supplemented as desired by local funds.

Laws permitting or requiring the establishment of such library systems should be enacted in all states now without them.

In every community where there are two or more libraries serving the public (as for example, public, school, municipal university, and state university libraries), efforts should be made to bring about such consolidation, cooperation, or division of responsibility as will promote economy and improved service.

#### School Libraries:

Because the daily use of library materials is indispensable to the modern American program of elementary and secondary education, every child should have access within his school to a variety of well chosen books and other printed materials. This means that larger schools, both elementary and secondary, should be provided with organized libraries presided over by professionally prepared personnel, and that smaller schools should be provided with books and organized library service through participation in some plan of large-unit administration. In order to bring these conditions about, those responsible for the administration and financing of both schools and public libraries should come together locally and as state and regional groups to work out programs giving to schools adequate school library service and facilities without unnecessary duplication of physical equipment, reading materials, or personnel, and without curtailment of reading opportunities for adults. It will also be necessary for boards of education to budget school libraries and library service on the same basis as they are accustomed to budget other educational indispensables such as textbooks and teaching service, and

to arrange for the certification and employment of school library personnel on a professional basis.

State aid to school libraries has proved its value in a number of states. Such aid should be greatly extended.

#### University and College Libraries:

College libraries should contribute to the specific objectives of the college. They must be greatly expanded to serve adequately the educational and cultural needs of students and faculty.

Changing methods of instruction and the relation between the use of library books and student progress must be studied as the basis for continuous modification of the library and its service.

University and other libraries for research should be closely coordinated (by voluntary cooperation and planning) with each other and with college, state, and large public libraries to avoid unnecessary duplication and to increase the availability and accessibility of needed books, manuscripts, and related materials to research workers in all parts of the country.

Universities and colleges, especially those supported by the state, should be prepared to meet the library needs of research workers throughout the state and to support the work of their extension departments insofar as these needs cannot be met by other library agencies in the state.

#### National Responsibilities

The federal government should assume responsibility for nation-wide leadership in the library movement through a library agency associated with other agencies responsible for general educational, cultural, and recreational activities.

The federal government should recognize the inevitable inequalities in library facilities in the several states due to inequalities of taxable resources, and provide financial aid to the end that reasonable facilities to use and borrow books and other printed materials may be available throughout the nation; such funds to be allocated to the several states and territories through such state library agencies and on such terms as may be approved by the appropriate officer of the government.

Our national library has achieved distinction in its service to Congress, scholars, and libraries throughout the nation. It should be maintained and developed in such a way as to extend this service in an increasingly effective way.

Under some nation-wide leadership such coordination and division of responsibility for special collections and special services should be established, involving all national, university, and other research libraries, as will tend to make the materials of scholarship equally available to people in all parts of the country.

#### Books

For the general reader and student seeking a general education America's library system should provide enough



of the most useful books and other printed materials to meet all reasonable demands, within easy access of all persons. This will probably mean:

That the library will greatly increase its supply of copies of the socially useful books in greatest demand;

That more national cooperation in book evaluation will be provided for;

That library purchase of novels which have little literary or social value will decrease;

That pamphlets and periodicals (which can be produced quickly to meet current needs) will form an increasingly important share of the library's collection;

That more books which synthesize knowledge in simple, direct, interesting style will be sought.

For specialists and research workers the library system must make available throughout the whole country the printed and manuscript material required in scholarly investigation. This apparently will necessitate:

Establishment or development of libraries for research in large regions now without them and division of responsibility among all libraries for the collection and distribution of such materials,

Great development of reproduction devices so that the content of any book or manuscript available anywhere in the world may be made quickly available to any reputable student anywhere in the country.

Every public library system should endeavor to make it possible for any patron to secure information concerning any subject. This should be effected through additions to the library itself, or through coordination of specialized libraries with it.

Libraries should assume responsibility for the preservation and use of visual materials and mechanical substitutes for the printed page.

The library will cooperate with writers, editors, and publishers to insure production of books suited to the needs and reading abilities of groups of readers now not adequately provided for.

The public library will stimulate and encourage individual ownership of books, believing the private library plays an important part in the cultural life of the community.

### Personnel

The service of the intellectual and cultural interests of the American people through libraries requires large numbers of educated men and women with good personality and special training. They must understand people as well as books. They should know something about the reading interests and habits of their public. They must know how to share with people their knowledge of books and subjects. Readers' advisory service should be greatly extended so that all readers may have an opportunity to use such service. The librarian who works with the general reader must be something

of a sociologist, psychologist, and practical student of community life. He must be trained to work with individuals of many different kinds. The librarian who works with scholars must be a scholar himself.

The librarian who works with children and young people should be conversant with literature and capable of introducing it to them, and should be familiar with the best thought in the educational and psychological fields.

The library administrator must be competent to participate in the coordination of all educational, recreational, and cultural agencies in his community. Salaries should be commensurate with education, training, ability, and responsibility.

Schools which are broad enough and specialized enough to train such personnel should be maintained. It is necessary that these schools be constantly adjusting themselves to the changing conditions in order to meet the needs of libraries and society for special types of service, that they should be adequately distributed so that all sections of the country will be served with reasonable ease.

Certification of librarians should be provided for by state law in all states where it is now lacking, as a means of improving library service through raising the standard of library personnel and preventing the appointment of unqualified persons.

### The Library And Its Public

The library should become a more dynamic institution, which will assume its full share of responsibility for stimulating curiosity and reading interest to the end that the educational and cultural objectives of the country and the community may be advanced. It must be aware of the adult education movement and of the interest in informal education of all sorts, and do its full share to provide leadership and service.

Books should be more accessible. The library's welcome should be universally understood. The librarian and library assistant should know how to help all sorts of readers of all ages. In school every child should acquire the habit of reading and of turning to books and libraries for information. Books must be available quickly and easily. Regulations should be simple. There should be staff members whose chief work is outside the library establishing helpful relations between the library and organized groups and individuals. Where necessary, books should be delivered to the home.

Every citizen should be conscious at all times of the intellectual and cultural opportunities offered by the library, as the result of continuing publicity for its books and services, through newspapers, radio, moving pictures, distribution of reading lists and reading courses, through book discussion groups, lectures, and other meetings in the library. He should think as readily of the library as a place for education, informal education, as he now thinks of the school. He should learn to think

of the library as an indispensable agency for education, where anyone can find not only the materials but also the skilled personal advice and counseling necessary to effective self-study. The library must perfect and extend its advisory personnel and service.

Because some kind of after-use of what one reads is needed to make it one's own, the library should foster formal and informal discussion among readers, and aid in any other practical way to complete the educational process which begins with reading.

The library should seek to deepen the public's conviction that it is an educational institution by cooperation with other educational agencies, supplementing their educational offerings with reading suggestions, and promoting the use of such agencies as a supplement to its own service.

The librarian must not become a propagandist. He can, however, encourage reading on subjects of vital importance to the community and he can help each reader to find the books which are best for him. The reader's freedom and the library's right and duty to furnish material on all sides of controversial subjects must, at all costs, be preserved.

### Buildings And Equipment

Buildings and equipment should be provided which are suited to the needs of an expanding program. Plants must be flexible to meet changing conditions and social habits. More study rooms for community activities and discussion groups will be needed. New mechanical devices, photographic equipment for reproducing books, equipment for radio receiving, for the talking book, and other mechanical devices must be installed. The location and design of the building must be such as to encourage use.

### Internal Organization

Internal organization should be controlled by the types of readers and students to be served and should be directed toward encouraging and facilitating use. In research libraries there should be more subject departmentalization, more attention to the specialist and advanced student in the preparation of catalogs and other tools. For the general reader more logical groupings from the reader's point of view may be found; catalogs and bibliographies must be prepared for the non-specialist.

### Library Research—Study Of Readers

Continuous research, experiments, and studies should be carried on locally, in regions and nationally, to improve library organization and methods, to aid in making reading a more nearly universal method of continuing self-education, and to insure constant improvement of the library's contribution to the changing needs of society.

### Library Planning Committees

In each state there should be created a committee of librarians and other citizens to plan for the development of library service within the state in cooperation with the state library agency.

# In The Library World

## Building Projects In Toledo, Ohio

DURING the not so far past "period of prosperity" the Toledo Public Library had hopes of soon building a new main library and began acquiring funds in advance for this purpose.

The amount accumulated by 1929 while only one-quarter of that needed for a main library building has provided invaluable support in the last few years. Several times it was a reserve from which we borrowed to meet fiscal deficits and in the last few months it has been the means of taking advantage of three local and government opportunities which without it would have been either impossible or difficult. A description of these projects may be of interest.

### LaGrange-Central Branch

The Toledo Public Library has had a branch library in specially prepared quarters in Webster School since 1923. This branch serving a Polish section has the largest circulation of all our branches in school buildings. For some time the Board has had, as a part of its building program, the provision of a larger and more adequate building for the work in this section and when the opportunity came to purchase from the liquidators of one of our closed banks a recently built branch bank building and five adjacent stores, it seemed desirable to take advantage of it. The property was purchased at a cost of \$23,000. Alterations, repairs and equipment will bring the total to a little more than \$40,000. The architectural treatment is quite modern and there is much use of color.

The building is of Indiana limestone and the five adjacent stores are of a cream colored brick. Three of these stores will be combined with the branch bank building to provide a generous sized branch library. The two end stores are being converted into a small club room and auditorium.

The building is located at the intersection of the two main business streets of this section and is within seven blocks of five public and parochial grade and high schools.

### Toledo Heights Branch

Word has been received of the Government grant of 30 per cent towards the cost of building a branch in the Toledo Heights section. Library service has been given this neighborhood since 1924 from a very inadequate building offered practically rent free by the Board of Education. The new Branch is to be located more centrally for this area and on land deeded by the City to the Library Board some eight years ago. The estimated cost of the building is \$45,000 with the Government paying 30 per cent and the

Library 70 per cent. Plans are now under way and bids are expected to be advertised for within a few weeks.

### Locke Branch Addition

This branch is the chief branch in East Toledo which is that part of Toledo east of the Maumee River and while a large branch at the time of construction in 1917 has become quite inadequate to the needs of the community. An addition is to be built almost doubling the floor space. The cost will be approximately \$15,000, with the Government again paying 30 per cent and the Library 70 per cent.

The above grants from the Government are from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the 30 per cent is a gift outright while the 70 per cent is to be paid at once from the Library's accrued building fund.

It was with some reluctance that this money was diverted from a main library building, so much needed, to the development of branches, although equally necessary. But in view of the very depressing employment situation in Toledo, it was thought best, socially, and culturally also, to help in getting as much money as possible in circulation.

—CARL VITZ

## Training For County Librarians

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS for the training of county librarians were made at the A.L.A. Montreal conference by the Joint Committee on Specialized Training for County Librarians, appointed by the A.L.A. County Libraries Section, the Association of American Library Schools, the League of Library Commissions, and the A.L.A. Library Extension Board. In view of the growing importance of county, regional, and other large unit rural public library service, the recommendations are herewith presented in full:

1. That general information on the movement be given by the library schools through:

a. More emphasis in library administration or other general courses.

b. Bringing in a county or regional librarian among outside lecturers.

c. Including a county or regional library in the observation trips that are made by many schools.

2. That opportunity be given those who wish to specialize in this field through:

a. Elective courses in a few library schools comparable to courses in children's work and school libraries.

b. Field practice in a county or regional library.

c. Rural library extension institutes for trained librarians held at inter-

vals of several years (possibly in different sections of the country), comparable to the institute at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture under the auspices of the A.L.A. Library Extension Board.

3. That scholarships be made available from time to time for field observation and study of county and regional library development.

4. That research studies in the field of county and regional library organization and administration be encouraged on the part of qualified graduate students.

One member of the committee suggests that instruction should be given only by an experienced county librarian.

Those signing the report include Mary Walton Harris, representing the County Libraries Section; Harriet C. Long, the League of Library Commissions; Sydney B. Mitchell, the Association of American Library Schools; and Alice S. Tyler, the Library Extension Board.

## 1934 Book Week Poster

"RIDE THE BOOK TRIAL to Knowledge and Adventure" is the slogan which will be used on the 1934 Book Week poster and will serve as the theme of book displays and programs from November 11 to 17. In interpreting this theme, the Book Week headquarters office says: "Whatever hobby horse a child chooses to ride, whatever trail of information he wants to pursue—books are altogether essential and delightful companions along the way. . . . It should be a part of every American child's birthright to have easy and constant access to books as he grows up—at home, at school and in the public library. In the 'social planning' so much discussed nowadays, attention should be given to the importance of making books more widely available to young people. Club and library programs for Book Week should stress this problem in its local and national aspects."

A striking new poster in color will be ready for distribution in September, along with a booklet of program suggestions. Address the National Association of Book Publishers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## Hillsdale, Illinois, Bequeathed \$10,000

MRS. SADIE WOODBURN of Coe Township, Rock Island County, who died May 3, 1934, left \$10,000 for a memorial library in Hillsdale, Ill. The library is to be known as the Moore Memorial Library and the will states that the household effects of Mrs. Woodburn shall be used in the library.

# Best Juvenile Books Of 1933

EACH YEAR it is of interest to discover which of the children's books of the preceding year have appealed to children's librarians as the most worth while.

In accordance with a custom established a number of years ago the Book Information Section of the New York State Library prepared and sent out to nineteen of the foremost children's librarians of the country a tentative selection of 150 of the best children's books of 1933. The following tabulation represents the first sixty titles chosen, arranged in order of votes received by each (the ++, + and - votes being evaluated on a percentage basis). The sign ++ indicates that in the voter's judgment the book in question should be included in a recommended selection of about seventy-five of the best books of the year for small public libraries; + means that it is considered by the voter to be deserving of favorable consideration; - indicates that for one reason or another (expense, lack of interest, etc.) the book need not be purchased for the children's shelves of the small public library. In the tabulation, the new titles of the year and the new editions of older books have been listed separately.

"Children's Books of 1933" prepared by the Book Information Section of the New York State Library, is based largely upon votes of these nineteen children's librarians. This list was published in *New York Libraries*, August 1934, and will be reprinted also in leaflet form. The titles are grouped according to the ages of the children to whom they will appeal; publishers, prices and classification numbers are given and each title has a descriptive note.

## Children's Books of 1933

		++	+	-
1. Flack, Marjorie. <i>Story About Ping</i> . Viking Press. \$1.	18	1		
Gág, Wanda. <i>The A B C Bunny</i> . Coward. \$2.	18	1		
Gray, E. J. <i>Jane Hope</i> . Viking Press. \$2.	18	1		
Hader, Berta, and Hader, Elmer. <i>Spunky</i> . Macmillan. \$2.	18	1		
Meigs, Cornelia. <i>Story of the Author of Little Women</i> . Little. \$2.	18	1		
2. Dalgliesh, Alice. <i>America Travels</i> ; the story of a hundred years of travel in America. Macmillan. \$2.	17	2		
3. Gall, A. C. and Crew, F. H. <i>Ringtail</i> . Oxford Univ. Press. \$1.50.	16	3		
4. Petersham, Maud and Petersham, Miska.				

		++	+	-
<i>The Story Book of Things We Use</i> . Winston. \$2.50.	16	2		
Snedeker, C. D. <i>The Forgotten Daughter</i> . Doubleday. \$2.	15	4		
5. Sewell, Helen. <i>Blue B'ar'n's</i> . Macmillan. \$1.75.	15	3		
6. Quennell, Marjorie and Quennell, C. H. B. <i>Everyday Things in Classical Greece</i> . Putnam. \$2.50.	15	2		
<i>Second Picture Book of Animals</i> . Macmillan. \$2.50.	15	2		
7. Colum, Padraic. <i>The Big Tree of Bunlahy</i> . Macmillan. \$2.25.	16	1	1	
Wilder, Mrs. L. I. <i>Farmer Boy</i> . Harper. \$2.	16	1	1	
Hillyer, V. M. and Huey, E. G. <i>Child's History of Art</i> . Appleton-Century. \$3.50.	15	3	1	
Hamilton, E. T. <i>Complete Model Aircraft Manual</i> . Harcourt. \$3.50.	15	1		
Davis, M. G. <i>The Handsome Donkey</i> . Harcourt. \$1.75.	13	5		
Kyle, A. D. <i>The Apprentice of Florence</i> . Houghton. \$2.	13	5		
8. Hamilton, E. T. <i>The Boy Builder</i> . Harcourt. \$2.	14	2		
Lamprey, Louise. <i>All the Ways of Building</i> . Macmillan. \$3.50.	13	4		
Lisitzky, Gene. <i>Thomas Jefferson</i> . Viking Press. \$2.50.	13	4		
Aulaire, Ingri d' and Aulaire, E. P. d'. <i>Conquest of the Atlantic</i> . Viking Press. \$2.50.	12	6		
Lent, H. B. <i>Full Steam Ahead!</i> Six days on an ocean liner. Macmillan. \$2.	12	6		
9. Riggs, Strafford. <i>Story of Beowulf</i> ; retold from the ancient epic. Appleton - Century. \$2.50.	15	1	1	
White, E. O. <i>Where Is Adelaide?</i> Houghton. \$1.75.	14	3	1	
10. Hamsun, Fru Marie. <i>A Norwegian Farm</i> ; abridged and tr. by M. C. Darnton. Lippincott. \$2.	12	6	1	
Lathrop, D. P. <i>The Little White Goat</i> . Macmillan. \$1.75.	12	6	1	
11. Grey, Katharine. <i>Hills of Gold</i> . Little. \$2.	12	5	1	
Lattimore, E. F. <i>The Seven Crowns</i> . Harcourt. \$1.75.	9	9		
12. Hewes, Mrs. A. D. <i>Glory of the Seas</i> . Knopf. \$2.	14	2	2	

		++	+	-
Parton, Ethel. <i>Tabitha Mary</i> . Viking Press. \$2.	13	4	2	
13. Cottler, Joseph and Brecht, Harold. <i>Careers Ahead</i> . Little. \$2.50.	10	5		
Hibben, Thomas. <i>The Carpenter's Tool Chest</i> . Lippincott. \$2.	10	5		
Carpenter, Frances. <i>Tales of a Russian Grandmother</i> . Doubleday. \$2.50.	9	7		
Nicolay, Helen. <i>Boys' Life of Thomas Jefferson</i> . Appleton-Century. \$2.50.	8	9		
Smith, Mrs. S. C. G. <i>Made in Germany and Austria</i> . Minton. \$2.	7	11		
14. Petersham, Maud and Petersham, Miska. <i>Get-A-Way and Harry Janos</i> . Viking Press. \$2.	14	2	3	
Averill, Esther and Stanley, Lila. <i>Pocahontas</i> ; the story of a colt, a duchess and the circus. H. Smith. \$2.	12	4	2	
Farjeon, Eleanor. <i>Over the Garden Wall</i> . Stokes. \$1.75.	11	4	1	
Association for Childhood Education. <i>Told Under the Blue Umbrella</i> . Macmillan. \$2.	9	8	1	
Butler, E. P. <i>Young Stamp Collector's Own Book</i> . Bobbs. \$2.75.	9	6		
Field, Rachel. <i>Just Across the Street</i> . Macmillan. \$1.50.	6	12		
15. Ransome, Arthur. <i>Peter Duck</i> . Lippincott. \$2.	13	1	2	
Morrow, Mrs. H. W. and Swartman, W. J. <i>Ship's Monkey</i> . Morrow. \$2.	12	3	2	
Chamoud, Simone. <i>Picture Tales From the French</i> . Stokes. \$1.25.	9	5		
16. Aulaire, Ingri d' and Aulaire, E. P. d'. <i>Ola and Blakken</i> . Doubleday. \$1.75.	11	4	2	
Benét, Rosemary and Benét, S. V. <i>Book of Americans</i> . Farrar. \$2.	10	6	2	
Grant, G. H. <i>The Half Deck</i> . Little. \$2.	8	6		
Butterfield, E. H. <i>Young People's Story of Architecture</i> . Dodd. \$1.	7	8		
17. Singmaster, Elsie. <i>Swords of Steel</i> . Houghton. \$2.	10	5	2	
Armer, L. A. <i>Dark Circle of Branches</i> . Longmans. \$2.50.	9	7	2	
Medary, Marjorie. <i>Prairie Anchorage</i> . Longmans. \$2.	9	5	1	

- ++ + -
- Marshak, Il'ia. (M. Ilir, pseud.) *100,000 Whys*; tr. by Beatrice Kinkade. Lippincott. \$1.50. 8 7 1
- Schmidt, S. L. *New Land*. McBride. \$2. 8 7 1
- Perkins, Mrs. L. F. *The Norwegian Twins*. Houghton. \$1.75. 7 9 1
- Langdon-Davies, John. *Inside the Atom*. Harper. \$2. 7 7
- Sterne, Mrs. E. G. *Amarantha Gay*, M.D. Dodd. \$2. 7 7
18. Disraeli, Robert. *Seeing the Unseen*. Day. \$2. 8 6 1
- Edelstat, Vera. *A Steam Shovel For Me!* Stokes. \$1.50. 7 8 1
- Bufano, Remo. *Be a Puppet Showman*. Appleton-Century. \$2.50. 6 8

#### New Editions

- ++ + -
1. Grahame, Kenneth. *The Wind in the Willows*; illus. by E. H. Shepard. Scribner. \$1. 18 1
2. —, ed. *Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children*; illus. by Gwen Raverat. Putnam. \$2.50. 10 8
3. Stockton, F. R. *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-shine*; with its sequel *The Dusanites*; illus. by George Richards. Appleton-Century. \$2.50. 13 2 1
4. Homer. *The Odyssey*; tr. by G. H. Palmer; illus. by N. C. Wyeth. Houghton. \$2.50. 12 5
5. Andersen, H. C. *Fairy Tales*; illus. by Elizabeth MacKinstry. Coward. \$2.50. 6 11
6. Rackham, Arthur, comp. and illus. *The Arthur Rackham Fairy Book*. Lippincott. \$2.50. 6 9
7. Jacobs, Joseph, ed. *Johnny-Cake*; illus. by Emma L. Brock. Putnam. \$1.50. 6 10 1

### Western Reserve Library School

IN 1934-35 the school of Library Science of Western Reserve University will again offer the curriculum in Advanced Graduate Training in Library Service for Children. Miss Helen Martin, who has been on leave of absence for the past three years, will return to the School in September to take charge of this curriculum. Miss Martin spent a year abroad studying children's reading interests in European countries, and two years at the University of Chicago where she has completed her work for a doctorate.

Applicants for this curriculum must present a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, a certificate or degree from an accredited library school, general adaptability for work with children, and adequate successful experience in library service for children. The curriculum covers one academic year including twenty-four credit hours in class work, and the preparation of a thesis requiring original research. Arrangement may be made in some cases by which the candidate may take two years for this curriculum while filling a position in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library. Those desiring such an arrangement should also make formal application to Miss Linda A. Eastman, librarian, indicating their intention to take the Advanced Graduate Curriculum in Library Service for Children. The degree of Master of Science is conferred upon satisfactory completion of the curriculum. Inquiries should be addressed to Herbert S. Hirschberg, Dean, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University.

### Science Museum Acquires Library

THE PRIVATE chemical library of the late Dr. William Hoskins, famous chemist and inventor, has been acquired by the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Ill. Much of the data included in it is of an historical nature and will be valuable to research workers.

The collection numbers several thousand items, including books, periodicals, pamphlets, and slides. Dr. Hoskins' professional activities were primarily along industrial lines. He made many contributions to the development of resistance wire, now generally used in heating devices, as well as developments in chemical safety paper, luminous paints, and chlorine recovery of gold.

### Scientific Literature

THE JULY, 1934, number of the *Bulletin* of the Institute of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University (Supplement to the *Bulletin* of the Johns Hopkins Hospital) contains a most important article by Fielding H. Garrison under the title "The Medical and Scientific Periodicals of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with a Revised Catalogue and Check List." The article comprises pages 285-343. The total number of items listed is 107 for the Seventeenth Century and 1,092 for the Eighteenth Century, a total of 1,199. By all odds the greatest number of these were published in Germany, France running second, and the United States only sixth. The arrangement is: Medical Periodicals and Transactions of the Seventeenth Century; Scientific Periodicals and Transactions of the Seventeenth Century and

then under these two general headings: Periodicals for each decade of the Eighteenth Century.

The list is followed by an alphabetical index. The whole article is indicative of what to most of us is the surprising interest in scientific literature during these two centuries.

### Library For Blind Built Up In Italy

A RICH LIBRARY including the works of classical authors, as well as modern writers, is now available for the blind in Italy, thanks to the zealous work that has recently been carried on at the Florence National Braille Printing Institution, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* for July 11.

Whereas previously but some thousand books existed printed in Braille, the National Institute has in the last ten years printed more than 100,000 works, which have been supplied gratuitously to the various institutions and education centers for the blind throughout the country.

### Free For Transportation

THE LIBRARY of the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash., has the following magazines for disposal. These are unbound with the one exception noted: *Biblical World*, v.49-54, 1917-20; *Bookman*, v.39, 43, 45; *Century*, v.93; *Journal of Chemical Education*, v.7; *McClure's Magazine*, v.6, 17-19; *Outlook*, v.107 through 123, 126, 136; *Popular Science Monthly*, v.44 Bound; *School and Society*, v.19-20; *Science*, n.s. v.41-44; *Scientific Monthly*, 1917 missing Oct.; Dec. 1918-Dec. 1919; Feb., April through Sept., Nov., 1920 through Feb. 1921; *Scribners*, v.29-32, 70, 73.

THE SUPERIOR, Wisconsin, Public Library has one copy of *History of Cook County*, Illinois, by A. T. Andreas, 1884, which they will be glad to send to any library that wishes to pay postage. The binding is in poor condition.

THE BALTIMORE Missionary Corporation, Park Heights Avenue, Owings Mills P. O., Maryland, has a case of copies of *The World's Greatest Love Story*, by Grace G. Jones, M.D. (published in Baltimore, The Stockton Press, 1925, Library of Congress Number BX 8333.J6W6), some few of which have been slightly damaged by dampness, which, preparatory to issuing a new edition, they are willing to distribute free of charge to libraries. Requests must be made direct to Mrs. M. O. Jones on library stationery, including postage stamps sufficient to carry the book to the address. Shipping weight approximately one pound.



# New And Unusual Occupations For Women<sup>1</sup>

Ascher, Charles S. "Housing Management: a New Career." *The National Altrusan*, March 1934. pp. 6-7.

Mr. Ascher is executive director of the newly formed National Association of Housing Officials, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Association hopes to serve as a personnel clearing house for public housing agencies and invites interested women to communicate with it giving their background and experience. In addition to the article by Mr. Ascher there is also a brief article on personal qualities desired and kinds of training required and available.

Bailey, Ethel H. "Women as Engineers." *Independent Woman*, September 1932. pp. 316-7, 334.

In a profession which directs the civilizing energies of the world to the advancement of human welfare lie unique possibilities for feminine achievement. Information concerning successful women engineers in various fields.

Bloodgood, Joseph Colt. "The Place of Woman in Medicine." Lecture given at Goucher College on March 6, 1934.

Dr. Bloodgood, noted cancer specialist, indicated the preventive field of medicine as offering opportunities for women on an equal basis with men. He also suggested the need for women in laboratory positions, research work, and in public health.

Chauvenet, Beatrice. "They Guide the Traveling Public." *Independent Woman*, August 1932. pp. 278-9, 296.

This story of what the young women couriers of the American southwest do for fun and for a living describes a new and fascinating occupation.

"Mummy Dusters. Those Venture-some Women who Follow the Fascinating pursuit of Archaeology in Far-Off Places." *Independent Woman*, January 1933. pp. 4-5, 37.

Detailed and useful facts on archaeology and ethnology as fields of work for women.

Cline, Dorothy I. "New Fields in Public Administration." *The National Altrusan*, June 1934. pp. 15-16.

With the growing concern as to the use made of the taxpayer's dollar, public administration represents an occupational field which is developing rapidly both in numbers and importance.

Coleman, Laurence Vail. "Helping Museums. Some Opportunities for Pleasure and Usefulness." *Journal of the American Association of*

*University Women*, April 1934. pp. 138-40.

Suggestions concerning the work of creating and developing historic museums.

Dodge, Mary Raymond. *Fifty Little Businesses for Women*. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1928. 319 pp.

Lists a number of small independent businesses, the mend shop, basket shop, shopping service, etc., with short and practical suggestions. The occupations can be carried on with but little capital.

Durant, Will. "Shall We Train Our Sons for Public Office?" *The American Magazine*, September 1933.

Suggestions for a new future profession—the holding of public office.

Earhart, Amelia. *The Fun Of It*. New York: Brewer, Warren, and Putnam, 1932. 218 pp.

Miss Earhart tells of present-day opportunities for women in aviation not only in the strictly flight end of the game, but as medical examiners, as hostesses, interior designers, aircraft artists, and even as meteorologists.

Falk, Jack. "She Lives in a Zoo." *Independent Woman*, September 1932. pp. 319, 343.

An account of the work of a woman manager of a zoological park.

Filene, Catherine. *Careers for Women*. New ideas, new methods, new opportunities—to fit a new world. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1934. 620 pp. \$3.00.

The book contains chapters by prominent and successful women, each one giving information on a field of work for women. Many of the occupations described are relatively new or unusual, for example: garden photography; city sanitation—the making of sanitary surveys; city management; radio continuity editing; radio program management; etc.

Hutzel, Eleanore L. *The Policewoman's Handbook*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1933. 303 pp. \$2.00.

A detailed description of the work of a policewoman—a career newly opened to women. For some years, ever since cities began to realize that police are social workers of sorts and that social problems exist which are not best handled by men, cities have been organizing groups of policewomen.

Kern, Mary Margaret. "Keeper of Radio's Music." *The National Altrusan*, May 1934. pp. 6-7.

One of the series of articles that *The National Altrusan* is running on new fields for women. It describes the work and opportunities of a musical librarian in

a radio broadcasting station, and says, "It is a field which a musically inclined woman would do well to keep in mind as an interesting possibility." There are other articles in this issue on various aspects of music.

Kintz, Etta A. "Interior Decoration Soars Skyward." *Independent Woman*, January 1934. pp. 16-17, 21.

A new occupation for women—the interior decoration of airplanes.

Moore, Emeline. "Opportunities for Women in Conservation Activities." Address before the Eleventh Biennial Convention of the New York State Division of the American Association of University Women, May 27-28, 1932, at Ithaca, New York.

A new era is opening in conservation activities making new opportunities for women. Because woman is the guardian of social welfare, conservation work is particularly her job. Examples of conservation work are: prevention of water pollution; utilization of streams in community life; investigation in fish culture; etc.

Morgan, Arthur E. "New Frontiers in Occupations." *Occupations: The Vocational Guidance Magazine*, June 1933. pp. 16-19.

In this article, the first of a series by the man whom President Roosevelt has chosen to direct the Tennessee Valley development, he tells of the possibilities of one new profession—the management of publicly owned utilities—and of uncannvassed opportunities in an old one—opportunities in rural medicine.

"Education for a New Society." *Occupations: The Vocational Guidance Magazine*, October 1933. pp. 11-17.

Forward-looking suggestions to be kept in mind in vocational guidance.

Munro, Thomas. "Art Museum Work and Training." *Women's Work and Education*, February 1934. p. 1.

The field of museum work is said to be a rapidly growing one, in which the opportunities for pioneering achievement are endless.

"New Occupation of 'Welcome Hostess' Described." *The National Altrusan*, December 1933, p. 15.

A hostess is appointed to call on newcomers to the city with greetings from the mayor, a map, etc., and gifts from a selected group of reliable firms.

Ogburn, William Fielding. "The Outlook for the Trained Woman." *Journal of the American Association of University Women*, April 1934. pp. 146-52.

This article presents the general trends in women's occupations. The brightest outlook is in business. Possibilities seem unlimited in salesmanship. The

<sup>1</sup>A list of references compiled by the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C.

chemical and electrical industries are two new industries with immense possibilities for growth.

Ormerod, Edward. "An Old Science and a New Profession." *Independent Woman*, January 1933, pp. 9, 38-9.

Work in the field of gemmology—the study or practice of the science of gems—is said to be particularly suitable for women.

"Recreation en Route—A New Field for Women." *Independent Woman*, January 1934, p. 24.

A new service provided by railroads—the recreation car. A woman is appointed as traveling hostess in charge of the car.

Rowntree, Lester. "A California School of Gardening for Women." *Home Acres Magazine*, February 1930, p. 18. (Published by The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Mrs. Henry Ford, President, 310 East 45th Street, New York City.)

There is a gap in the gardening profession between the landscape architect and the garden laborer. Girls with organizing abilities and practical knowledge are in demand on large estates. Nurseries are more and more employing women as helpers, especially in greenhouse work. Opportunities occur also in lecturing, horticulture, journalism, teaching, and in community gardening. Gardening within recent years has become recognized as a profession ideally suited for women, for they seem naturally fitted for the important function of creating and preserving beauty in the surroundings of the home.

Ryder, Violet, and Doust, H. B. *Make Your Own Job*. H. W. Wilson Co., 1934. \$1.50.

Hints on developing new occupations. New and varied occupations described, as: subletting apartments, operating babies' laundries, kennel keeper, etc.

Savord, Ruth. "Special Librarianship as a Career." Institute of Women's Professional Relations. Greensboro, N. C.: Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, October 1933. 15 pp. 10c.

Says that the field of special libraries is almost unlimited and in spite of the thousand or more well-established special libraries now being maintained, the surface has only been scratched.

Thomas, Dorothy. "Exploring the Museum Field." *Independent Woman*, July 1933, pp. 238-9, 270.

A description of the work being done by women in the museums of today and of the necessary preparation and qualifications.

Tibbetts, C. E. "Business Housekeeping—A New Art." *Independent Woman*, December 1932. pp. 436-7, 459.

The financial stress in the business world today is largely responsible for placing many women in the position of office manager. Women have succeeded so well in this new venture, that the future must see more women occupying this position.

U. S. Office of Education. Bulletin 1932. No. 9. "Nursery Schools: Their Development and Current Practices in the United States." By Mary Dabney Davis. 15c from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

"The facts would seem to indicate that with a more settled economic situation the nursery

schools will increase in number and offer a new field for teachers and research workers on such lines as nutrition, psychology, and other phases of child development."—Comment of Institute of Women's Professional Relations.

## Free Copies Exhausted

FREE COPIES of the Harrison books which were offered by Miss Belle Woodson in the June 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are exhausted. There is a limited number remaining which may be had by public libraries and public school libraries at the cost of .40c per copy. These books are *Some Silent Teachers*, *Two Children of the Foothills* and a very limited number of *When Children Err*.

# Library Books Reviewed

## Public Documents<sup>1</sup>

THIS VOLUME contains nineteen papers, each of which merits more comment than it is possible to give in a review of the book. A progress report on the State Document Center Plan is given by Dr. A. F. Kuhlman, followed by reports from the chairmen of the State Committees in California, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Virginia. In other papers on State Documents Mr. Henry W. Toll gives enlightening information regarding State printing and raises some interesting questions; Dr. A. F. Kuhlman discusses the need for a checklist—bibliography of State publications; and Mr. Herbert O. Brigham describes the progress made by the Public Document Clearing House.

In that unmapped land, the field of municipal documents, Mr. Clarence E. Ridley discusses the improvement of municipal reports and makes pertinent comments which are also applicable to State and national reports. Other papers on the municipal field include observations on publication trends in municipal documents by the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, a discussion of bibliographical needs in this field by Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, and a survey of the practices of libraries in dealing with American municipal documents by Miss Josephine B. Hollingsworth.

The discussion of United States documents is led by Mr. Alton P. Tisdell with a statement of recent trends in publication and distribution. Miss Margaret Roys in her discussion questions the arrangement and organization of United States documents and

points out some of the features that plague the librarian and every user. It may be mentioned in passing that the organization of new units has not improved the situation. Only recently this reviewer noticed a pamphlet designated as Schedule B; being curious regarding Schedule A he learned that there was no such schedule and none was contemplated.

Another pest of the librarian and the student is the mimeographed and near-print material of the Federal government, which is discussed at length by Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox. This is only one phase of a perplexing problem. Probably as strong a case could be made against State and municipal governments and private foundations.

An irrefragative review of foreign government document bibliographies, with an appended list of French ministerial departments, is given by Mr. James B. Childs. The history of United States departments seems simple after reading the changes in French organization. The problem of international documents is discussed by Mr. C. E. Walton, and the volume concludes with a survey of the public documents of the Mexican States and Federal district by Mr. Nathan van Patten.

This volume brings together in convenient form a large amount of information on the conditions, trends, progress, and problems connected with public documents. While much remains to be said and done on each of the topics discussed, the book is a noteworthy contribution to a field that is assuming increasing importance.

—L. F. SCHMECKER

<sup>1</sup> *Public Documents: State, Municipal, Federal, Foreign. Policies and problems concerning issuance, distribution, and use.* Papers presented at the 1933 Conference of the American Library Association and edited by A. F. Kuhlman, chairman, A.L.A. Committee on Public Documents. Chicago. American Library Association. 1934. 233 p.

# Among Librarians

## Necrology

WILLARD AUSTEN, librarian emeritus of Cornell University, died at Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, N. Y., on July 8 at the age of 73. Mr. Austen was connected continuously with the University Library since his undergraduate days, having been made assistant in the library in 1889, assistant librarian in 1892, librarian and lecturer on bibliography in 1915. He retired with the emeritus title in 1929.

WALTER A. BRISCOE, city librarian of Nottingham, England, died on June 29. Mr. Briscoe entered the service of the Nottingham Public Libraries in 1893. He was deputy city librarian for some years, acting city librarian from 1916 to 1918 when he became city librarian.

BERTHA EGER, on the staff of the New York Public Library since November 25, 1896, died July 18 at Rockland, Maine. Miss Eger was in her seventy-seventh year.

JOHN HOSIE, provincial librarian and archivist at Victoria, B. C., since July 14, 1926, died on August 8.

DR. BEN W. HUNT, curator of the Eatonton, Ga., Carnegie Library since it was established, died in June. Dr. Hunt was largely responsible for the gift of the Carnegie building to so small a community.

THE DEATH of two valued Heads of Departments is reported by the Los Angeles Public Library: Miss Bessie H. Carrick, Book Binding Department Librarian on August 4, and Frances Louise Holmes, Branch Librarian of the Vernon Branch, on August 5.

Those who attended the Montreal Conference and heard Miss Carrick, Chairman of the A.L.A. Book Binding Committee, present her able report on Binding Specifications, experienced a shock on hearing of her sudden death shortly after her return from Montreal to Los Angeles. Miss Carrick had received the honor of being invited to attend the New York meeting of the Book Manufacturers' Institute, the national code authority on book-binding, before she presented the binding specifications to the American Library Association. She conducted a Book-Binding Round Table on the second day of the Library Conference and all during the week she was visited by eager enthusiasts who wanted to hear more of her methods. On Saturday, at the final Council meeting, she presented the specifications worked out by the Committee under her chairmanship which were formally accepted.

Miss Carrick has been a member of the Los Angeles Library staff since 1920 and has been head of the Book Binding Department since 1922. A tremendous amount of work passed through her hands, as many as 90,000 items being cared for annually. Her many ingenious methods of repairing books, mounting maps and binding music and pamphlets, and many saving devices for economy have become well known, and her death is an irreparable loss to the library profession. She was born in Evanston, Wyoming, in 1880 and for many years was a resident of San Francisco, California, where she obtained her first library experience.

Miss Frances Louise Holmes was one of the highly prized and experienced branch librarians in the City Library system and her loss is greatly mourned by members of the library staff and by her many friends in the neighborhood of the Vernon Branch Library where she has directed community reading since 1929.

Miss Holmes was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1882. She graduated from Knox College in 1905, and took graduate courses at the University of Washington and the University of Wisconsin Library School. She had held library positions in Knox College Library, Oregon City Public Library, and Seattle Public Library before coming to Los Angeles. After three years in the Los Angeles system she was appointed Branch Librarian of the Ascot Branch and later promoted to the head of the Vernon Branch Library. She had been on leave since June, suffering from a heart ailment, and died at the California Lutheran Hospital on August 5.

—FAITH HOLMES HYERS

MARGARET AMIDON GRAMESLY, who has been a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois Library School for the past twelve years, died suddenly Sunday, August 12, at her home in Urbana. She had not been well for some time, but her death came unexpectedly soon.

Miss Gramesly was born in Charleston, Illinois, where she attended the public schools. After attending Illinois State Normal University at Charleston, she entered the University of Illinois and was granted the B.L.S. degree in 1904. Between that time and 1922 when she returned to the University of Illinois Library School as instructor in library administration, she served in many capacities in the public libraries of Illinois and Tennessee, and in the state commissions of three states: Missouri, Ohio, and Iowa.

She was children's librarian in the Jacksonville, Illinois, Public Library from 1904 to 1905; Branch librarian,

Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tennessee, 1905-06; Manager, Travelling Libraries, Missouri Library Commission, 1906-12; First assistant, Travelling Library Department, Ohio Library Commission, 1912-15; Librarian, Charleston, Illinois, Public Library, 1915-21; Organizer, Iowa Library Commission, 1921-22.

Besides teaching at the University of Illinois, Miss Gramesly taught during the summers of 1927-31 at George Peabody College for Teachers, and during the summer of 1934 at Louisiana State University School for Library Service. She was a popular teacher and had a large following of friends. Her students will always remember her for her gay sense of humor, her vivacity, and her personal interest in them.

JULIA KRUG, who died on August 12, 1934, at the age of 82, had, with one exception, the longest term of service of any member of the St. Louis Public Library Staff. She was appointed in June, 1894, and retired from active service in 1932 due to ill health. Miss Krug was head of the Travelling Library Department from 1910 to the time of her retirement. Previous to this she had been in charge of the children's work of the Library, having been appointed to that position in 1894, at which time children's work was still a new enterprise in public libraries. Miss Krug was a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis previous to entering the service of the Public Library, and probably few persons in St. Louis were better known to teachers. In 1918 a Teachers' Room was opened in the Library and Miss Krug added this to her other duties. Miss Krug's fine enthusiasm for her profession, her untiring energies in carrying on her work and her appreciation of music and literature, as well as her devotion to all movements for social betterment, will long be remembered by all who came in contact with her.

## Appointments

FATHER SYLVESTER BRIELMAIER, Professor of Moral Theology and Canon Law at the Wausau, Wisconsin, Capuchian College, has been appointed International Librarian at Rome. Father Brielmaier is the man who planned the Catholic clearing house for libraries in their own denomination.

MARY E. FORD, Washington '33, is secretary at the University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, Wyo.

MAY I. GRAHAM, Illinois '34, formerly high school librarian at High Point, North Carolina, is now librarian of the Kingsport, Tenn., High School.

VIRGINIA GRAY, Illinois '33, left New York, June 30, for the Belgian Congo where she will teach French and act as librarian in a high school for missionaries' children for the next three years. She may be addressed c/o A. P. C. Mission, Lubondai (Tsh imula), Congo Belge, via Lobito, Africa.

DOROTHY HEICKE, Illinois '33, assumes her duties as general assistant in the Highland Park Public Library, Highland Park, Ill., September 1.

PHILIP HOFER, formerly in charge of the Spencer Collection at the New York Public Library, is now associate director of the Morgan Library.

DORIS L. HOIT, Washington '18, assistant librarian in charge of the Central Circulating Branch of the New York Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Providence, R. I., Public Library, succeeding Miss Bess McCrea, resigned.

DONALD W. KOHLSTEDT, Illinois '30, at present assistant librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis, Mo., has just been awarded the Katharine L. Sharp Memorial scholarship. Miss Opal Stone, who was originally awarded the scholarship, was unable to accept it.

KARL KUP has recently been appointed to take charge of the Spencer Collection at The New York Public Library.

RICHARD HENRY LOGSDON, Western Reserve '34, was appointed acting librarian of the Adams State Teachers College, Alamosa, Colorado to take the place of Ralph Ellsworth, the librarian, who has been granted a Fellowship for graduate study at the University of Chicago.

## Degrees

CARL H. MILAM, secretary of the American Library Association, was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Southwestern College at Memphis, Tenn., on June 5.

EFFIE L. POWER, director of Work with Children, Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library, was awarded the honorary degree of M. A. by Allegheny College at the 1934 Commencement.

AUGUSTUS HUNT SHEARER, librarian of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y., was given the honorary degree of Litt. D. by Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN, librarian of Brown University, was granted an honorary Litt. D. by Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

LOUIS R. WILSON, dean of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina at their June Convocation. This makes the third honorary degree Dr. Wilson has been awarded. He holds a Litt. D. from the University of Denver and LL.D. from Haverford.

# The Open Round Table

## Catalogue Of The Bibliothèque Nationale

THE DEPRECIATION of the American dollar in terms of French francs has brought about a difficult question as to the price which American libraries should be asked to pay for the volumes of the *Catalogue* of the Bibliothèque Nationale under the agreement entered into in 1928. In order to hasten the completion of the *Catalogue* American subscribers at that time voluntarily pledged themselves to pay \$10. a volume, and the Bibliothèque Nationale undertook to prepare and distribute eight volumes a year. Officers of the Bibliothèque Nationale understood that it was to receive 250 francs per volume. Its estimate of the cost of production had been based on that understanding. Costs of production have risen materially since 1928 so that it has been necessary to devote to the work on the *Catalogue* money which should have been used by the institution for other purposes. In spite of rising costs and other difficulties, the Bibliothèque Nationale has kept reasonably well to the original estimate of production.

Under the circumstances the Bibliothèque Nationale has had no alternative to billing the volumes at 250 francs, which has meant that volumes 121 and 122, delivered to American libraries by Stechert some months ago, were billed at \$15.25. Some libraries have strenuously objected to this inevitable increase in price. A few have actually cancelled their subscriptions. There is no question of their technical right to refuse to pay more than \$10. a volume. On the other hand, they must not expect Stechert to remit to Paris \$15.25 and receive from purchasers only \$10. per volume. The Secretary of the Bibliothèque Nationale tells me that Stechert has already paid the increased price on volumes 121 and 122 and therefore stands to lose \$5.25 a volume in the case of subscribers who insist on paying but \$10.

As soon as this situation was called to my attention an effort was made to find a solution that would enable the B.N. to go ahead with its program of production, as it could not possibly do if even a few American subscribers should cancel their subscriptions. An appeal was therefore made to the Rockefeller Foundation which after careful consideration has made an appropriation to the Bibliothèque Nationale to enable it to sell the *Catalogue* to American libraries at \$10. a volume. This appropriation, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000., applies to volumes delivered between January, 1934, and June 30, 1935. During this period the B.N. expects to complete and deliver eight volumes. Volumes 123 to 126 will soon be distributed.

Unfortunately, the Rockefeller Foun-

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

dation subsidy does not apply to volumes 121 and 122, delivered in 1933, and billed at \$15.25, for which Stechert, as stated above, has already paid 250 francs. American libraries should have been asked in 1928 to agree to pay 250 francs instead of \$10., in which case there would now be less question over the increased price in dollars. A little foresight on this point might have avoided some irritation and perhaps some cancellations. However, it turns out that the lack of foresight has resulted in substantial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation in meeting the necessary increase in the price which American libraries have to pay for the *Catalogue*. The few libraries which have already cancelled their subscriptions should now renew at once, and not deprive themselves of future volumes merely because they are asked to pay at the higher rate of exchange for two volumes which they received last year.

—C. C. WILLIAMSON

## Same Book Different Titles

SOME of your readers may be interested to know that the books, *Shakespeare under Elizabeth* (N. Y., Henry Holt, c. 1933) and *Shakespeare at Work*, 1592-1603, (London, George Routledge and Sons, 1933) both by G. B. Harrison are identical except that the Holt book has seven illustrations and the Routledge has only four illustrations.

—EULIN KLYVER HOBBIIE, Librarian, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## A Problem In Binding

WHAT ARE libraries doing about the binding of books that have illustrations printed without margins, such as Craven's *Men of Art*, and Rivera's *Portrait of America*? Also about magazines like the *Architectural Forum* which has this month come out with the spiral wire binding, no inner margins and many illustrations having no outer margins?

If any discussion of these problems has come out in the library literature I have missed it. If there is some advantage to these innovations besides mere faddishness we should discover it and solve the binding problems with these advantages in mind.

—NELL G. SELL, Librarian, Cleveland Museum of Art



# Printed Material Available

A Variety Of Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters Available Free Or For A Small Charge

## Rare Book Catalogs

**Astor Book Shop.** 63 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. Catalogue No. 5, Americana, Literature, Art, etc. Free on request.

**Aurand's Book Store.** 925 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa. Catalogs of old, rare, and out-of-print books available free of charge at all times.

**Barnes and Noble, Inc.** 105 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Lists of "The Northwest", "California", and "Americana" available free of charge on request.

**M. H. Briggs.** 506 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogs of books on Abraham Lincoln, Western Americana and others supplied free of charge on request.

**Centaur Book Shop.** 1224 Chancellor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Catalog of modern first editions supplied free of charge on request.

**C. H. Page.** Gilmanton, N. H. *Curtis Hidden Page*, list of association books, first editions, book-plates, autographs, limited editions from special presses. Sent on request.

**Owen Davies.** 346 No. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Copies of current catalogs on Political Economy, Sociology, Psychology and related subjects; The Drama; Drama and Poetry; Americana; Fiction; Foreign Biography and Belles Lettres; First Editions; and Modern Irish Literature, Drama and Poetry, sent free of charge on request.

**Dauber and Pine Bookshops, Inc.** 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Catalogs of Old and Unusual Books. Free on request.

**John Baker Evans.** Braintree, Mass. Catalogs of American First Editions and Miscellaneous Americana available free of charge upon request.

**Anton Gud Rare Books.** 636-8 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y. Monthly mimeographed lists of First Editions, Americana and General Literature. Sent free of charge on request.

**Thomas Hapwood.** 2924 Cullom Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalog of Angling Books, (seventy-five items) some rare and some scarce, available to any library interested in purchasing.

**Gotham Book Mart.** 51 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y. Recent catalog of First Editions, Private Presses and Association Items available free of charge upon request.

**Wright Howes.** 1144 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogs of Old and Rare Books sent free of charge upon request.

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**A. J. Huston.** 92 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine. Catalogs on First Editions, Americana and Book Bargains available free of charge upon request. Current lists on Hobbies, Serials, Odd Parts, and Odd Volumes also available.

**George W. Jacobs, Co.** 1726 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Last general list, issued in the Fall of 1933, still available free of charge upon request.

## Miscellaneous

**Drama Book Shop, Inc.** 48 West 52nd St., New York, N. Y. Four Indian plays written by Susanna Myers at the suggestion of the Brooklyn Museum to cover authentic Indian legends and dances, with detailed directions. Simply presented. Plays are: "Ancient House," Indian life of prehistoric days in pantomime, narrative, songs and ceremonial (Price .50¢); "The Sugar Moon," an Indian play of the woodlands with traditional dance (Price .30¢); "The Seven Leaders," dramatized in one act (Price .30¢); and "The Giant Who Swallowed the Clouds," a Zuni folk-tale dramatized in one act (Price .30¢).

**Foundation Plantings.** Trees and shrubs to be planted around your house. Service Editor, *McCall's Magazine*, Dayton, Ohio. Price 10¢.

**Refrigerator Recipes.** Ice cream, sherbets, marlows, salads, etc. Service Editor, *McCall's Magazine*, Dayton, Ohio. Price 10¢.

**Case for Socialism.** By Fred Henderson. Revised American edition. The Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Price .25¢

**Practical Retouching.** By Frank R. Fraprie. American Photographic Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. Price .50¢.

**Pamphlets On Present Day Problems.** A bibliography. *Business Information Bureau*, May, 1934. Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. Price .25¢ per year.

**What Do You Know About Holland?** Published by The Netherlands Railways, Suite 520-524 Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y. Compiled principally in response to the numerous inquiries received from school children and teachers in this country for data on Holland not contained in their travel literature. Free on request.

**Dances of Merrie England.** By Helen Bradshaw, an authority on English folk dances. Published by Colortext Publications, Inc., 8 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price .15¢.

**Globe Theatre.** By Thomas Wood Stevens, eminent authority on Shakespearean drama. Contains a history of Shakespeare's Old Globe Theatre and the drama of his day. Published by Colortext Publications, Inc., 8 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price .15¢.

**So You're Going to Merrie England.** By Clara Laughlin. Contains photographs and drawings descriptive of famous locations in England with an interesting historical sketch of the various locations. Published by Colortext Publications, Inc., 8 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price .25¢.

**Singers In The Dawn.** Compiled by Robert B. Eleazer. A brief survey of American Negro poetry published under the auspices of representative Southern educators interested in promoting in Southern schools and colleges an effective educational approach to the South's problems of race relations. Published by Conference on Education and Race Relations, 703 Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga. Price .10¢.

**Retailing.** Compiled and published by the Bureau of Business Information, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, Madison. A select list of books and pamphlets on retailing. Price .25¢.

**It's The Way It's Written.** By Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the *Chicago Daily News*. A ninety-six page book, paper bound, acclaimed by critics as "a veritable short course in journalistic writing." Order from Harold H. Laskey, 69 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill. Price .10¢.

**Chaff or Cheese.** By Margaret K. Soifer. A play in one act for children or marionettes. The Furrow Press, 115 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price .35¢.

# Children's Librarians' Notebook

## Reviews Of Juvenile Books By Children's Librarians

JUST ACROSS THE STREET. By Rachel Field. Macmillan, \$1.50.

Everyone in the block seemed to be impatient for the peacock to tell them it was really Spring. But the peacock is a wise old bird. He knows he can't hurry Spring, not by just spreading out that tail of his. In the meantime Mr. Simpson was getting his Indian Princess all oiled and ready to put out when the peacock told him it was Spring. The Indian Princess you know is very very old and she's the most valuable thing in his antique shop. She is Mr. Simpson's affinity. No, she is not for sale. But they hauled her away in a great big moving van. Joe just couldn't help it. Before he knew it he was snuggled down in the dusty wrappings ready to ride away with her. Rachel Field knows New York City so well and she takes you with her all the way. You meet her friends Joey and Katy; Mrs. Klotz, the newspaper woman; Mr. Popolo, the shoe shine man; Mr. Simpson; and best of all the Indian Princess.

—ALICE E. BROWN

THE RED CARAVAN. By Mildred Criss. Doubleday. \$1.75.

This book is a good example of what happens when a writer creates his characters merely to people his background rather than using the setting to dramatize his story. You are constantly irritated by the author's anxiety to make you acquainted with the valley of Aosta, Italy. It gets in the way of the story, makes the people puppets, and ends in being very dull reading.

—MARJORIE F. POTTER

MISS NANCY PRENTISS. By Mildred Wasson. Harper. \$2.

There have been few outstanding girl characters since Kate Douglas Wiggin created *Rebecca*. So it is with genuine pleasure that we welcome *Nancy*. Nancy is a modern girl at her best, vital and interesting. In Mrs. Wasson's first book *Nancy*, the heroine, is a lively young person of fourteen. In *Miss Nancy Prentiss* which, by the way, is a better book than the first story, Nancy has outgrown her tomboy ways, and at sixteen she is stepping into young womanhood, eager to meet the larger life. As the story opens, the Prentiss family has been caught by the depression, and Nancy has at first to give up her long-cherished plan of going to boarding school. Later a readjustment makes it possible for her to attend Berkeley Hall. The last two-thirds of the book is given over to the life at the boarding school. Nancy's first year at Berkeley Hall is filled with the process of adjusting herself to her new life; making new friendships; finding herself encum-

bered with an unattractive and unpopular room-mate, whom she is able to help and eventually learns to love. Nancy is a born leader and soon the rivalry for leadership in the school becomes acute; but Nancy is elected to the Student Council in her junior year. The story is distinctly superior to most boarding school stories. The ideals of the school are high and a splendid school spirit prevails. The family life of the Prentiss household is genial and wholesome. The relationship between mother and daughter is beautiful. The first letter from her mother, which Nancy receives after she has gone to boarding school is a beautiful letter and Nancy's reply is equally interesting. The book is full of humor. Perhaps the outstanding incident is the one when Nancy attends a movie and in the dark inadvertently sits down on her young brother. The characterizations are splendid—Nancy's mother, young, attractive, with a rare intuition; Tom Carter, the young fun-loving step-father; Junior, the annoying younger brother; Bobbie, the faithful admirer; and Nora, the indispensable, warm-hearted cook.

—EVELYN R. SICKELS

FUN WITH MICHAEL. By Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan. Doubleday. \$1.

A picture-book story of two small terriers, Michael and Patsy, who go to the beach with Mary and David. They dig in the sand and go swimming, but the principal thing is a boat race. The pictures showing the race are the best in the book, but neither pictures nor story has any substance or distinction. The cover is of flimsy cardboard. A book not worth the price whichever way you look at it.

—MARJORIE F. POTTER

FROG, THE HORSE THAT KNEW NO MASTER. By Capt. S. P. Meek. Penn. \$2.

*Frog* is the second of a trilogy of stories dealing with peace time army life, that Captain Meek has planned. In the first book, *Jerry*, he wrote from the point of view of the enlisted soldier, and in *Frog* he describes army life from the point of view of the commissioned officer, drawing on his fifteen years in military service, for both background and material. *Frog* is a real horse, the captain's own first mount in 1919-1920 when he commanded the sub-post of Empire, Canal Zone. He had a disconcerting trick of jumping straight forward without any visible preparation. From this he got his name of *Frog*. The story is essentially a horse story with an army post background, full of interest for the older boy.

—ALICE E. BROWN

DIGGING IN THE SOUTHWEST. By Ann Axtell Morris. Doubleday. \$2.50.

What happened before the history books began is an ever recurring question. At least some of the facts are brought to light in the unconventional account of the author's expeditions. The why of archaeology, the cultures of the aborigines; the work of an archaeologist; the characteristics of the Navajo Indians; or the arrival of the Lindberghs by airplane are all told in an easy conversational style. Excellent photographic illustrations. Will be a popular addition to the vocational shelf. An important book.

—NORA BEUST

MANHATTAN, NOW AND LONG AGO. By Lucy Sprague Mitchell and Clara Lambert. Illus. with photographs collected by the authors, and maps by Lucy Sprague Mitchell. Macmillan. \$3.50.

Factual descriptions of the various "patterns of work" making up the "speed, size and complexity" of modern New York, interspersed with descriptive rhythms and narratives. Barges, great steamers, tugs express the harbor; the automobile on the streets, buildings high above the streets, and the fight through storm and heat to get food to the city express the island and its needs. In the same manner Manhattan one hundred years ago, three hundred years ago, before white men, and before man is shown to the reader. Excellent photographs and explanatory maps are interspersed. Ten trips about New York are outlined and an index to the material in the book concerned with each trip is given with each outline. There is also an "Index to unlocalized general facts" and a bibliography.

—ISABEL McLAUGHIN

TREASURES OF DARKNESS. By Carl H. Claudy. Doubleday. \$1.75.

If young people must have mystery stories, find them something with more substance than this or you will insult their intelligence. The style is trite and ordinary, the characterization is exceedingly thin, and the mechanical devices on which the plot turns are so obvious that they are foolish. For instance, Billy, the young girl in the story, takes the advice of the town librarian who says that when she wants to know anything "she just opens the Bible any place and the first verse she sees always helps." Billy opens her Bible at just the verse that is needed to solve the cryptogram that leads to the hidden treasure. The book is a thorough waste of everyone's time and money.

—MARJORIE F. POTTER

# Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between October 1 And October 15, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts      Dr: Drama      Mu: Music      Sc: Science  
Bi: Biography    Ec: Economics    Po: Poetry    Sp: Sports  
Bu: Business    Hi: History      Re: Religion    Tr: Travel

## Non-Fiction

**Adams, Marguerite Janvrin** **Po**  
**I GIVE YOU WORDS**  
A collection of poems. Ives Washburn, \$1.75. (10/5/34)

**Beebe, William**  
**HALF MILE DOWN**  
An account of adventures under the sea which will include Dr. Beebe's recent record deep-sea descent in the Bathysphere. Author of *Nonsuch*, etc. Market: All readers interested in scientific adventure and deep-sea explorations. Libraries. Harcourt, \$4.50 (?). (10/11/34)

**Bell, E. T.**  
**THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH**  
An account of the straight thinking done by man from antiquity to the present in his efforts to solve the riddles of the world he lives in. The author is a Professor of Mathematics in the California Institute of Technology. Market: Readers interested in science, philosophy, religion and history. Libraries. Reynal & Hitchcock, \$3. (10/10/34)

**Bossom, Alfred C.**  
**BUILDING TO THE SKIES: THE ROMANCE OF THE SKYSCRAPER**  
The story of the American skyscraper, its romance and drama, the men who conceived it and those who built it, etc. Illustrated. Market: Architects, general readers interested in modern building. Libraries. Studio, \$4.50. (10/11/34)

**Bowie, Walter Russell** **Re**  
**THE STORY OF THE BIBLE**  
Retold from Genesis to Revelation in the light of present knowledge for both the young and the mature. Illustrated in color. Abingdon, \$3. (10/1/34)

**Branch, E. Douglas**  
**THE SENTIMENTAL YEARS**  
A sophisticated and witty study of the morals and manners of the United States from 1835 to 1860. Illustrated. Author of *Westward, The Cowboy and His Interpreters*, etc. Market: People interested in Americana, in American history and life. Libraries. Appleton-Century, \$4. (10/34)

**Buck, Oscar MacMillan** **Re**  
**CHRISTIANITY TESTED: ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR MODERN MISSIONS**  
A presentation of the problems that are facing modern missionary work. The author is Professor of Missions and Comparative Religion at Drew Theological Seminary of Drew University. Market: All interested in Protestant missionary work. Abingdon, \$2. (10/12/34)

**Canby, Dr. Henry Seidel**  
**THE AGE OF CONFIDENCE**  
A study in American social and cultural history during the 1890's. In recalling his

own youth in Wilmington, Delaware, the author uses this small city as a microcosm of the life and times. Illustrated by T. M. Cleland. Market: Readers of Beer's *The Mauve Decade* and the Lynds' *Middletown*. Libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50; lim. ed., \$10. (10/4/34)

**Cantor, Eddie** **Bi**  
**ZIEGFELD: THE GREAT GLORIFIER**  
An intimate and revealing biography of the late Florenz Ziegfeld, famous theatrical producer, by his close friend Eddie Cantor, popular stage and movie comedian who wrote *Caught Short*. Illustrated. Market: Theatrical people, general readers interested in the stage. King, \$2. (10/34)

**Carr, Harry** **Tr**  
**RIDING THE TIGER: AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MAN IN THE ORIENT**  
A record of the author's impressions and observations during an extensive tour of Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, the Philippines, Java, Bali and Australia. Author of *Old Mother Mexico*, etc. Market: Travel and adventure readers. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/9/34)

**Charpentier, Henri and Sparkes, Boyden** **Bi**  
**LIFE A LA HENRI**  
The memoirs of a great chef and a clever raconteur. Market: Those who enjoy sparkling reminiscences. Simon & Schuster, \$3. (10/34)

**Clark, Sydney A.** **Tr**  
**SPAIN ON FIFTY DOLLARS**  
A travel guide to Spain. The latest addition to the Fifty Dollars Series. Illustrated by Edward C. Caswell. McBride, \$1.90. (10/5/34)

**Coates, Christopher**  
**TROPICAL FISHES AS PETS**  
Expert advice in simple, non-technical language for the amateur, collector and breeder of tropical fishes. Illustrated with color plates and photographs. The author conducts the column "Tropical Fish as Pets" in the N. Y. Sun. Market: The many people with this hobby. Libraries. Liveright, \$2.50. (10/34)

**Cole, G. D. H.** **Ec**  
**A GUIDE THROUGH WORLD CHAOS**  
New edition. Knopf, \$2. (10/1/34)

**Craige, Captain John H.** **Hi**  
**FOR THE GLORY OF HAITI**  
A history of Haiti and of the occupation, told by a Captain of the U. S. Marines who served in Haiti for a number of years and who later became Chief of Police in Port au Prince. Author of *Black Bagdad*. Market: Those who like travel, adventure and history. Minton, Balch, \$2.75. (10/5/34)

**Cushman, Rebecca** **Po**  
**SWING YOUR MOUNTAIN GAL: SKETCHES OF LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS**  
The lives of the Southern mountaineers of America described in verse. Illustrated by the author. Market: Poetry lovers, those interested in the South. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/9/34)

**Dashiell, Alfred S.**  
**EDITOR'S CHOICE**  
A discussion of the principles upon which short stories are constructed and the reasons and methods whereby they are published. As examples of good contemporary fiction, short stories by Hemingway, Faulkner, Kay Boyle, Robert Nathan and others are included. Mr. Dashiell is managing editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. Market: Short story readers and writers. Putnam, \$2.50. (10/5/34)

**DuBois, W. E. B.** **Hi**  
**BLACK RECONSTRUCTION: IN AMERICA 1860-1880**  
A re-examination of American history after the Civil War from the point of view of the Negro. Author of *Dark Water*, *Souls of Black Folks*, etc. Market: Those interested in American history and the Negro. Harcourt, \$3.75 (?). (10/4/34)

**Ellis, Havelock**  
**MY CONFESSIONAL: QUESTIONS OF OUR DAY**  
A series of brief and trenchant essays covering such subjects as war, sex and marriage, literature, politics, economics and religion. Market: Any intelligent adult, those interested in modern psychology and modern life. Libraries. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/2/34)

**Ellis, Howard S.** **Ec**  
**GERMAN MONETARY THEORY, 1905-1933**  
A summary of the theories underlying the financial system of present-day Germany, by a Professor of Economics in the University of Michigan. Market: Economists, bankers, libraries. Harvard Univ. Press, \$5. (10/8/34)

**Eustis, Morton** **Dr**  
**B'WAY, INC.: THE THEATRE AS A BUSINESS**  
A discussion of the business possibilities in the theater, based on careful research. Market: Those interested in the theater, students, actors, producers, etc. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (10/11/34)

**Ewen, David, ed.** **Mu**  
**MODERN COMPOSERS**  
A comprehensive biographical and critical guide to two hundred foremost modern composers of all nations. Includes bibliographies and critical estimates. Market: Music lovers, students of modern music, radio audience. H. W. Wilson, \$5 (?). (10/34)

**Gaillard, John**  
INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION: ITS  
PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION

A basic study. H. W. Wilson, \$2. (10/34)

**Gibran, Kahlil**  
PROSE POEMS

By the author of *The Prophet*, *Jesus Son of Man*, etc. Translated from the Arabic by Andrew Ghareeb, with a foreword by Barbara Young. Illustrated. Knopf, \$2.50. (10/8/34)

**Glueck, Sheldon and Eleanor**  
FIVE HUNDRED DELINQUENT WOMEN

A study of the characteristics, backgrounds, correctional experiences, parole histories, and post-parole vicissitudes of five-hundred delinquent women, by the authors of *Five Hundred Criminal Careers*. Market: Criminologists, psychiatrists, lawyers, etc. Knopf, \$5. (10/1/34)

**Grousset, René**  
THE CIVILIZATIONS OF THE EAST:  
VOLS. 3 AND 4

These concluding volumes in this work on Asiatic art are devoted to the history of art in China and Japan. Illustrated. Translated from the French by Catherine Alison Phillips. Market: Students of Asiatic art, libraries. Knopf, \$5. each. (10/8/34)

**Hall, T. Victor**  
FIRST STEPS IN PICTORIAL COMPOSITION

Illustrated. Pitman, \$1.75 (?). (10/34)

**Hansen, Agnes Camilla**  
TWENTIETH CENTURY FORCES IN EUROPEAN FICTION

A brief study of the history of the modern novel, with lists of titles in English translation which mirror the concepts, forces and phenomena characteristic of contemporary life. Market: All students of contemporary literature. Amer. Lib. Ass'n, \$2.50 (?). (10/34)

**Harding, Bertina**  
PHANTOM CROWN: THE STORY OF  
MAXIMILIAN AND CARLOTA OF MEXICO

An account of one of the most dramatic episodes in modern history, the attempt of the Hapsburg Archduke Maximilian and Carlota to establish a Mexican empire under the faltering aegis of Napoleon III. Illustrated. Market: Biography and history lovers, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50. (10/3/34)

**Huxley, Julian**  
IF I WERE DICTATOR

A modern scientist shows how scientific research can revolutionize world politics and the nature of the society we live in. Author of *Africa View*, *What Dare I Think*, etc. Market: Serious readers interested in the implications of modern science, libraries. Harper, \$2. (10/3/34)

**Ireland, Baron**  
OUR CAT

The career of Krazy, the charming and loose-moraled pet whose experiences were first outlined in F. P. A.'s famous column "The Conning Tower," in the N. Y. *Herald Tribune*. Illustrated by Harry Hanson Lees. Market: All cat lovers, those who enjoy humorous verse. Doubleday, \$2. (10/10/34)

**Kipling, Rudyard**  
RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERSE: INCLUSIVE  
EDITION: 1885-1932

Revised edition for the first time in five years. A completely redesigned edition, containing sixty-two new poems, several of which have not been issued in book form before. Market: Kipling collectors, poetry lovers, public libraries. Doubleday, \$5. (10/10/34)

**Laughlin, Clara E.**  
SO YOU'RE GOING TO THE  
MEDITERRANEAN!

A new travel guide in the "So You're Going Series." Illustrated. Houghton, \$3. (10/2/34)

**Lawrence, Frieda**  
NOT I, BUT THE WIND

The wife of D. H. Lawrence tells the story of their life together from 1912 until his death in 1930. Ninety-one letters written by Lawrence to his wife, her sister and her mother are published here for the first time. Illustrated. Market: Biography readers, D. H. Lawrence fans, libraries. Viking, \$2.75. (10/8/34)

**Lockhart, R. H.**  
RETREAT FROM GLORY

The author of *British Agent* writes of his adventures following his return to London from Russia. Market: The many who read *British Agent*, libraries. Putnam, \$3. (10/1/34)

**Lucas, E. V.**  
AT THE SHRINE OF ST. CHARLES

Stray Papers on Lamb Brought Together for the Centenary of His Death in 1834. E. V. Lucas is an authority on Charles Lamb and this is a collection of his stray writings about that famous author. Illustrated. Market: All those interested in the work of Charles Lamb, libraries. Dutton, \$2. (10/1/34)

**McGrath, Edward F.**  
I WAS CONDEMNED TO THE CHAIR

A personal narrative of a man who was convicted for murder in the first degree. It is an account of the months he spent in the death-house before he received commutation of sentence and of the years he spent in various prisons. Market: Sociologists, general readers. Stokes, \$2.50. (10/11/34)

**Mackaye, Milton**  
THE TIN BOX PARADE

A history of New York during the extravagant boom years that preceded the overthrow of Tammany Hall. It chronicles the looting of a city and describes the corrupt methods of municipal government. Market: All people interested in New York, in city government, libraries. McBride, \$2.75. (10/34)

**Mantle, Burns**  
THE BEST PLAYS OF 1933-34

A popular annual which will contain the following plays, in text or summary: *Mary of Scotland*, *Men in White*, *Dodsworth*, *Oh, Wilderness*, *They Shall Not Die*, *Her Master's Voice*, *No More Ladies*, *Wednesday's Child*, *The Shining Hour*, and *The Green Bay Tree*. Illustrated. Market: Those interested in the theater. Dodd, Mead, \$3. (10/11/34)

**Masterman, Sylvia**  
THE ORIGINS OF INTERNATIONAL  
RIVALRY IN SAMOA, 1845-1884

A study of white relations with Samoa which throws light on the conflict of

ideals—preservation and betterment of the native races versus exploitation and imperialistic aggrandisement. Stanford Univ. Press, \$2.75. (10/34)

**Matthews, W. R.**  
GOD AND THIS TROUBLED WORLD

Essays in spiritual construction, by the Dean of St. Paul's, London. Dutton, \$2.50. (10/2/34)

**Mercer, F. A. and Gaunt, W., eds.**  
MODERN PUBLICITY, 1934-35

A record of recent good advertising, with an assessment of its merits. Illustrated. Market: Advertisers, designers, students, etc. Studio, \$4.50; \$3.50, paper. (10/11/34)

**Metropolitan Museum of Art**  
GUIDE TO THE COLLECTIONS: PT. 2,  
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART

Covers the following collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Medieval art; Renaissance and Modern art; American Wing; Arms and Armor; Paintings; Prints—each preceded by a brief historical introduction and description of the collection. Metropolitan Museum, 40c, paper. (10/34)

**Milne, A. A.**  
PEACE WITH HONOUR

The well-known English author, A. A. Milne, comes out courageously against modern war. This is a searching book on pacifism showing the utter uselessness, waste and cruelty of war. Market: All intelligent, thinking people, pacifists, libraries. Dutton, \$2. (10/3/34)

**Milton, George Fort**  
THE EVE OF CONFLICT: STEPHEN A.  
DOUGLAS AND THE NEEDLESS WAR

Based on newly discovered letters, this historical study attempts to show that the Civil War was a politicians' war in which moral issues were used to cloak the real motives of pride, pique and greed for power. Illustrated. Author of *The Age of Hate*, *Market*: History and biography readers, Civil War students, libraries. Houghton, \$5. (10/9/34)

**Morell, Parker**  
DIAMOND JIM: THE LIFE AND TIMES  
OF JAMES BUCHANAN BRADY

An informal chronicle of one of the most colorful personalities New York has ever known, together with a picture of a new vanished society and way of life. Illustrated with photographs. Market: Biography readers, libraries. Simon & Schuster, \$3. (10/8/34)

**Myers, William Starr**  
GENERAL GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN: A STUDY IN PERSONALITY

A definitive biography of the commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac during the early stages of the Civil War. Illustrated. The author is a Professor of Politics in Princeton University. Market: All people interested in the Civil War, history students, libraries. Appleton-Century, \$5. (10/34)

**O'Connor, Norreys J.**  
GODES PEACE AND THE QUEENS

This volume, based on recently discovered documents, offers a picture of what might happen to ordinary gentlefolk and women in the days of Shakespeare's greatest activity, 1589-1615. Market: Readers and students interested in Elizabethan life. Harvard Univ. Press, \$2.50. (10/8/34)



**Peary, Robert E.**  
**THE NORTH POLE**

A record of the author's sledge dash to the North Pole twenty-five years ago. The first one to reach the Pole, he accomplished it by a romantic and adventurous method, mushing over the treacherous ice. Illustrated. Market: Adventure readers, libraries. Stokes, \$4. (10/4/34)

**Petrina, John** Ar  
**ART WORK: HOW PRODUCED: HOW REPRODUCED**

The making and the reproduction of drawings, water-colors, oil paintings, monotypes, block prints, lithographs, etchings, etc., explained and illustrated. Pitman, \$4.50 (7/10/34)

**Pound, Ezra** Po  
**ELEVEN NEW CANTOS: XXXI-XLI**

Eleven new cantos are added to Ezra Pound's distinguished poem. His *A Draft of Thirty Cantos* aroused the highest praise from critics. Market: All poetry lovers, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, \$1.50. (10/8/34)

**Powys, John Cowper** Bi  
**AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

The record of a personality, a philosophy and a way of life. The autobiography of the author of *Wolf Solent*, *Weymouth Sands*, *A Glastonbury Romance*, etc. Market: Biography readers. Powys audience. Simon & Schuster, \$3.50. (10/8/34)

**Pratt, Fletcher** Hi  
**THE HEROIC YEARS; FOURTEEN YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC, 1801-1815**

A history of a critical and formative period in the life of our country. Market: All readers interested in American history, history students, libraries. Smith & Haas, \$3. (10/8/34)

**Priest, Alan and Simmons, Pauline Ar**  
**CHINESE TEXTILES**

Second edition. Metropolitan Museum, \$1.50, boards; \$1, paper. (10/34)

**Proskauer, Julien J.**  
**SUCKERS ALL**

All the secrets of the gambling fraternity are revealed, taken from the diaries of Honest John Kelly. Macaulay, \$2. (10/5/34)

**Quiett, Glenn C.**  
**THEY BUILT THE WEST: AN EPIC OF RAILS AND CITIES**

Chronicles the rise of the great Western cities of America in the wake of the wave of railroad enterprise following the Civil War. Illustrated. Market: Those interested in America's history and growth. libraries. Appleton-Century, \$5. (10/34)

**Radin, Paul**  
**THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN**

A new and enlarged edition. Liveright, \$2.50. (10/34)

**Rice, Elmer** Dr  
**JUDGMENT DAY**

A powerful drama laid against a European political background in a country ruled by the iron hand of a dictator. Author of *Street Scene*, etc. Market: Lovers and students of the theater, people concerned with world affairs. Coward-McCann, \$2. (10/9/34)

**Richmond, Admiral Sir Herbert**  
**SEA POWER IN THE MODERN WORLD**

An authoritative and comprehensive examination of naval development, theory and policies, by a Professor of Naval History in Cambridge University. Market: Peace workers, those interested in foreign affairs, libraries. Reynal & Hitchcock, \$3. (10/10/34)

**Ripley, H. A.**  
**HOW GOOD A DETECTIVE ARE YOU?**

A new game book, containing sixty authentic crime cases to solve. Illustrated. Stokes, \$1. (10/11/34)

**Rowan, Richard Wilmer, ed.**  
**MODERN SPIES TELL THEIR STORIES**

First-hand accounts of the thrilling adventures of some secret agents and spies of the World War. Market: Those who like adventure and spy stories. McBride, \$2.50. (10/5/34)

**Rubin, Jacob** Bi  
**I LIVE TO TELL: RUSSIAN ADVENTURES OF AN AMERICAN COMMUNIST**

A straight-forward account of the visit of the author, an American citizen, Socialist and Russian Jew, to Soviet Russia in 1919-1920, and his return in 1930. Illustrated. Market: Readers interested in the Russian Revolution and life in Soviet Russia. Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.75. (10/10/34)

**Smith, James G.** Ec  
**ECONOMIC PLANNING AND THE TARIFF**

Princeton Univ. Press, \$3. (10/1/34)

**Stevens, Martin D. and Pendlebury, Captain Jonas**  
**SEA LANES—MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE OCEANS**

All the lure of the sea is pictured in this book about maritime adventure, history and life. Illustrated. Market: Those who want to know the "inside facts" of sea-faring adventure. Minton, Balch, \$3.75. (10/5/34)

**Stuart, Jesse** Po  
**MAN WITH A BULL-TONGUE PLOW**

An epic poem of the soil, of life amid the Kentucky hills and among the Kentucky mountaineer folk. The author is a Kentucky farmer. Market: All poetry lovers. Dutton, \$3. (10/8/34)

**Thorp, Willard, ed.** Mu  
**SONGS FROM THE RESTORATION THEATER**

Illustrated with facsimiles. Princeton Univ. Press, \$3.50. (10/1/34)

**Undset, Sigrid** Re  
**SAGA OF SAINTS**

The story of the coming of Christianity to Norway and accounts of the Saints of that country. Illustrated. This is the famous Norwegian novelist's second book since her conversion to Catholicism, the first being *Christmas and Twelfth Night*. Market: Catholics. Sigrid Undset's many admirers, libraries. Longmans, \$2.50. (10/3/34)

**Undset, Sigrid** Re  
**STAGES ON THE ROAD**

These essays, written since the author became a Catholic, deal with some extraordinary figures in the history of the Catholic Church and with the author's own feelings towards the Catholic faith. Translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater. Market: Catholics, admirers of Sigrid Undset, libraries. Knopf, \$2.75. (10/1/34)

**UNITED STATES STAMP CATALOGUE**

A complete listing of all U. S. stamps, envelopes and post cards. Illustrated. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., \$2.50. (10/34)

**Walker, Stanley**  
**CITY EDITOR**

The inside story of newspaper work, of reducing life to ink and paper, as told by the City Editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Illustrated. Market: Newspapermen, all people interested in newspaper work, libraries. Stokes, \$3. (10/4/34)

**Wallace, Henry A.**  
**NEW FRONTIERS**

The Secretary of Agriculture examines the behavior of a nation caught between two worlds and describes those new frontiers of the mind and spirit which America is beginning to penetrate. Dual selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club for October. Market: All intelligent adults, libraries. Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2. (10/3/34)

**Walter, Ellery**  
**THUNDER OVER ASIA**

Just returned from a long trip in the Philippines, China, Japan, Korea, Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia, the author gives his observations on the political and economic conditions of those countries. Author of *Russia's Decisive Year*, etc. Market: Readers interested in world affairs, libraries. Putnam, \$2.50. (10/5/34)

**Ward, Rev. Leo**  
**VALUES AND REALITY**

Studies in philosophy, including a full treatment of Dewey's philosophy. Market: Catholics, teachers of philosophy. Sheed & Ward, \$3. (10/10/34)

**Warshow, Robert Irving**  
**UNDERSTANDING THE NEW STOCK MARKET**

A practical handbook for the average man trading in stocks. It will be published on the day that the new Securities Act goes into effect. Author of *The Story of Wall Street*, etc. Greenberg, \$2.50. (10/1/34)

**Webster, Doris and Hopkins, Mary Alden**  
**SELF PORTRAITS**

A new party book by the authors of *I've Got Your Number*, etc. Questionnaires which give the key to one's personality and character. Appleton-Century, \$1. (10/34)

**Wharton, Don, ed.** Bi  
**THE ROOSEVELT OMNIBUS**

A selection of the articles, cartoons, caricatures and photographs of Franklin D. Roosevelt that have been published during the course of his life, which together give a fully-rounded picture of him as a man, citizen and political figure. Market: Everyone interested in President Roosevelt. Knopf, \$3.50. (10/8/34)

**Whitaker, Charles Harris** Ar  
**RAMESES TO ROCKEFELLER**

The story of architecture from the days of the Pyramids to the present. A non-technical, vivid account of the rôle played by builders and buildings in ancient and modern civilization. Illustrated. Market: General readers interested in architecture, libraries. Random House, \$3.50. (10/1/34)

**White, E. B.**  
**EVERY DAY IS SATURDAY**

Amusing nonsense about events of the past six years, by the co-author of *Is Sex Necessary*. Market: The New Yorker audience, readers with a sense of humor. Harper, \$2. (10/3/34)

**Wilson, Margery**  
**CHARM**

Advice on how to be charming and to develop one's personality. Stokes, \$2.50. (10/4/34)

**Wimsatt, Genevieve****THE LADY OF THE LONG WALL**

The story, in verse, of a young Chinese wife and her struggles during the early period of the Ch'in Empire. This story has been handed down for hundreds of years from singer to singer. Columbia Univ. Press, \$3.50. (10/1/34)

**Wright, Harold Bell**  
**TO MY SONS**

The autobiography of the well-known novelist in which he tells of his early boyhood in the East, of his life on the Southwestern frontier, and of his experiences as a mountain preacher in the Ozarks. Frontispiece. Market: Biography readers, Harold Bell Wright fans, libraries. Harper, \$2. (10/3/34)

**Yates, Raymond F.****EXPLORING WITH THE MICROSCOPE**

A book of popular science that opens to readers the amazing facts of nature that are revealed by the microscope. Illustrated. Market: Lay readers with scientific interests, libraries. Appleton-Century, \$2. (10/34)

**Yeo, Margaret****DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA**

The biography of a colorful figure of the sixteenth century, the man who ended the Turkish dream of European domination in the decisive battle of Lepanto. Sheed & Ward, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

**Zimmer, George F. and Boyce, Burke**  
**K-7: TRUE SPY STORIES**

A collection of true spy stories drawn from all the fronts of the World War, by George F. Zimmer, U. S. Naval Intelligence, who is the "K-7" of the dramatizations under this title which have been featured on the National Broadcasting Company's network for nearly two years. Market: Those who enjoy true adventure tales and spy stories. Appleton-Century, \$2.50. (10/34)

**Fiction****Allen, Hervey****ANTHONY ADVERSE**

A two-volume, boxed edition, illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Farrar & Rinehart, \$5. (10/11/34)

**Atherton, Gertrude****THE FOGHORN**

The two novelettes and the two short stories included in this volume are very varied in subject matter and locale. Market: Atherton enthusiasts, short story readers, libraries. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/2/34)

**Balmer, Edwin and Wylie, Philip****THE GOLDEN HOARD**

A detective story of action and adventure in which a hoard of gold buried by an eccentric millionaire causes murder and excitement. Co-authors of *When Worlds Collide*, etc. Market: Mystery and adventure fans. Stokes, \$2. (10/11/34)

**Benson, E. F.****RAVENS' BROOD**

A romance laid against the windswept beauty of Cornwall where the natives prac-

tice ancient and strange sorceries. Market: E. F. Benson fans, libraries. Doubleday, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

**Berry, Raymond A.****DUSTY RIVERS**

A fast-moving story about a conflict between ranchers and sheepmen that was complicated by the intrusion of a land development company that tried to doublecross them both. Author of *The Holding of Recapture Valley*. Market: Western fans. Macrae-Smith, \$2. (10/8/34)

**Blackburn, Philip C. and White, Lionel, eds.****LOGICAL NONSENSE**

A collection of the works of Lewis Carroll, containing a biography, bibliography and notes by the editors. With Tenniel illustrations. Putnam, \$5. (10/5/34)

**Bottoms, Phyllis****INNOCENCE AND EXPERIENCES**

A collection of short stories by the author of *Private Worlds*. Market: Short story readers, those who like brilliant, sophisticated fiction. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/9/34)

**Boyle, Kay****MY NEXT BRIDE**

The story of an American girl from the Middle West who goes to Paris where she gets a job and meets a wealthy young Bostonian with whom she has an extraordinary love affair. More humor and less "strangeness" than in the author's previous novels. *Gentlemen, I Address You Privately*, etc. Market: Discriminating readers of modern fiction, libraries. Harcourt, \$2.50. (10/4/34)

**Brady, Mariel****US LADIES**

A humorous novel about the adventures of spirited Genevieve Gertrude, the red-headed school girl. Author of *Genevieve Gertrude*. Appleton-Century, \$2. (10/34)

**Christiansen, Sigurd****CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND**

Through a chance meeting two former schoolmates, Sven Helle and Arvid Tofte, and a woman become involved in a series of events which lead ultimately to tragedy. Translated by Isaac Anderson. Market: Readers of psychological novels. Liveright, \$2. (10/9/34)

**Cunningham, Eugene****TEXAS SHERIFF**

A frontier tale in which young Curt Thompson, sheriff of Gurney, fights it out with the mysterious and deadly "Trackless Bunch" that was terrorizing the Territory. Market: Western and adventure fans. Houghton, \$2. (10/2/34)

**Drago, Harry Sinclair****MONTANA ROAD**

A novel of the Custer fight. It is a story of the days of Indian strife on the Missouri River before the opening of the Black Hill country. Author of *Following the Grass*, etc. Market: Those who like novels based on history. Morrow, \$2.50. (10/8/34)

**Farnham, Mateel Howe****GREAT RICHES**

A story of the reactions of a charming masculine personality to the women who influenced his life. Author of the prize novel, *Rebellion*. Market: Light fiction and love story readers. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (10/11/34)

**Ferguson, John A.****THE GROUSE MOOR MURDER**

Francis McNab solves the murder case which begins with a shooting accident on Keppoch moor. Author of *Murder on the Marsh*, etc. Market: Detective story readers. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (10/11/34)

**Gelhorn, Martha****WHAT MAD PURSUIT**

The story of three reckless young girls who pursued the modern idea of life until they became involved in social tragedies. Stokes, \$2. (10/11/34)

**Gerhardi, William****RESURRECTION**

A combination of fiction and autobiography. Against the background of a London ball, the author is driven by the conviction that we do not die, and while dancing, conversing and falling in love, he relives his life, particularly one crowded year. Author of *Futility* and *Polyglots*. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, libraries. Harcourt, \$2.50 (?). (10/11/34)

**Gibb, Grace Dwight****CHRONICLES OF ELKINSTOWN**

Small town stories about a group of fishing village people. Dorrance, \$1.75. (10/34)

**Giertsen, Hazel M.****LASS O' MINE**

The love story of a young actress and opera singer in New York. Dorrance, \$1.75. (10/34)

**Hatcher, Harlan****PATTERNS OF WOLFEN**

Kentucky is the setting for this story of four generations in the affairs and fortunes of the Pattern family. Author of *Tunnel Hill*. Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

**Haycox, Ernest****ROUGH AIR**

A modern Western romance about aviators instead of cowboys. Author of *Riders West*, etc. Market: Adventure fans, romance readers. Doubleday, \$2. (10/10/34)

**Hergesheimer, Joseph****THE FOOLSCAP ROSE**

This story of a family in early America is reminiscent of the author's *The Three Black Pennys*. Market: Large Hergesheimer following, libraries. Knopf, \$2.50. (10/8/34)

**Irwin, Margaret****THE PROUD SERVANT**

An historical novel about James Graham, first Marquis of Montrose, who made himself master of Scotland. Author of *Royal Flush*. Market: Readers of historical fiction, libraries. Harcourt, \$2.50. (10/4/34)

**Kent, Louise Andrews****THE TERRACE**

This first novel of an author of children's books combines romance and mystery in a story of American family life. Market: Fiction readers who like pleasant novels of family life. Houghton, \$2.50. (10/2/34)

**Knox, Father Ronald****STILL DEAD**

A mystery story that concerns the murder of the wayward son of a Scottish laird. Author of *Settled Out of Court*. Market: Detective story fans. Dutton, \$2. (10/1/34)

Landon, Louise

**A LITTLE AVERSION**

Laurie tries to protect her attractive father from the widows who want to marry him by enlisting the aid of Tim, the young man next door, and succeeds in falling in love herself. Market: Light fiction and romance readers. Penn. \$2. (10/5/34)

Larrimore, Lida

**TRUE BY THE SUN**

The romance of Jim Fielding who, when he was up against it, followed the sound advice of his friend Andrew MacPherson and found both a job and a girl. Author of *Mulberry Square*, etc. Market: Romance readers, women and girls especially. Macrae-Smith, \$2. (10/8/34)

Lawrence, D. H.

**A MODERN LOVER**

Seven stories of the late D. H. Lawrence that have never been published in book form. Market: Short story audience, D. H. Lawrence fans, libraries. Viking, \$2. (10/8/34)

Loring, Emilie

**WITH BANNERS**

The romance of Brooke Reyburn and Mark Trent who seemed destined to despise each other, especially when Mark's aunt left all her money to Brooke. Penn. \$2. (10/12/34)

Mackenzie, Compton

**THE DARKENING GREEN**

A novel of Victorian England which gives a tender, witty portrait of High Beeching, the village where the author spent long, happy boyhood vacations. Author of *Our Street*, *Water on the Brain*, etc. Market: Those who like *Cranford*, *Our Street* and other quiet novels of past days. Doubleday, \$2. (10/10/34)

MacLeod, LeRoy

**THE CROWDED HILL**

Two families under a single roof provide the clashes of personality and conflicts that are woven into this story of the Wabash Valley in Indiana. Author of *The Years of Peace*, etc. Market: Those who like novels of American life. Reynal & Hitchcock, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

Masters, David

**ON THE WING: ADVENTURES OF THE FLYING ACE**

Thrilling stories of the adventures of the pioneers of the air, from the Wright brothers and Blériot down to the Mollisons. Illustrated with photographs. Author of *S.O.S., When Ships Go Down*, etc. Market: Those who like true stories of adventure, those interested in aviation. Holt, \$2.50. (10/11/34)

Miller, Richard, ed.

**JUST CATS: STORIES GRAVE AND GAY OF THE HEARTHSIDE TYRANT**

Among the authors represented in this collection of cat stories are Walter De La Mare, Edgar Allan Poe, Pierre Loti, Aldous Huxley, Wodehouse, Blackwood and Guy Gilpatrick. Market: All cat lovers, libraries. Doubleday, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

Millin, Sarah Gertrude

**THREE MEN DIE**

A portrait of Julia, a woman who was grimly determined to wrest from life the security which she felt should be hers. Author of *God's Stepchildren*, etc. Market: Those who like psychological novels, libraries. Harper, \$2.50. (10/3?/34)

Morrow, Honoré

**YONDER SAILS THE MAYFLOWER**

An historical novel, laid in the momentous three weeks before the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth. It is the story of the Speedwell, sister ship of the Mayflower, and of the reason why she did not depart for America. Market: Historical fiction fans, Mrs. Morrow's many readers, libraries. Morrow, \$2.50. (10/9/34)

Ostenso, Martha

**THE WHITE REEF**

A novel of men and women in a small fishing village on the western shore of Vancouver Island on the Pacific coast. Author of *Wild Geese*, etc. Market: Ostenso following, romance readers. Dodd, Mead, \$2.50. (10/11/34)

Oxenham, John

**CHRIST AND THE THIRD WISE MAN**

Caspar, the third Wise Man, gives his impression of the events of Christ's life. A religious story written in a poetic and reverent style. Longmans, \$2. (10/3/34)

Patterson, Frances Taylor

**WHITE WAMPUM**

A biographical story about an Iroquois girl who became converted to Christianity and around whose grave miracles occurred. The October choice of the Spiritual Book Associates, Inc. Market: Catholic readers. Longmans, \$2. (10/3/34)

Payne, Elisabeth Stancy

**OUT OF THE DUSK**

The readjustment and romance of Blair Satterlee, who returned from the war to find that his bride had just been killed in an accident. Market: Light fiction and romance readers. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (10/11/34)

Propper, Milton

**THE FAMILY BURIAL MURDERS**

The grief of the mourners for Isabel Hutton, wealthy spinster, changes to horror at her funeral, when, on reaching the cemetery, the murdered body of her nephew is found beside her grave. Author of *The Divorce Court Murders*, etc. Harper, \$2. (10/3/34)

Queen, Ellery

**THE SPANISH CAPE MYSTERY**

John Marco, dashing and handsome Spaniard, was found murdered on the beach terrace of Spanish Cape one morning. Market: Ellery Queen detective story fans. Stokes, \$2. (10/11/34)

Shay, Frank

**PIRATE WENCH**

A picaresque novel about Mary Read who dressed in man's attire and commanded her own vessel in which she plundered French and German ships, roved the Caribbean and looted New Orleans. Ives Washburn, \$2.50. (10/5/34)

Shepard, Natalie

**THE NIGHTINGALE MYSTERY**

A mystery writer by a well-known writer who prefers to use a pseudonym. Market: All detective story fans. Harcourt, \$2. (10/4/34)

Sherman, Charles Pomeroy

**THE WINNING QUEST**

An historical tale laid in England, Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Dorance, \$2. (10/34)

Smith, Arthur D. Howden

**ALAN BRECK AGAIN**

A Highland adventure tale in which the famous Jacobite agent of *Kidnapped* and *David Balfour* fame is pitted against the sinister spy, Pickel. Illustrated. Author of *Porto Bello Gold*. Market: The Sabatini audience, those who like swashbuckling adventure. Coward-McCann, \$2. (10/9/34)

Suckow, Ruth

**THE FOLKS**

A rich novel of American life during the crucial period from the end of the World War to the present day. Illustrated by Robert Ward Johnson. Market: Those who enjoy novels of American family life, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, \$3. (10/1/34)

Swinnerton, Frank

**ELIZABETH: A STORY IN SIX PARTS**

A dramatic tale of jealousy, laid in the coastal town of Seahampton, which also concerns itself with a curious psychological problem. Author of *The Georgian House*, etc. Market: Swinnerton public, distinguished fiction readers, libraries. Doubleday, \$2.50. (10/10/34)

Van der Meersch, Maxence

**WHEN THE LOOMS ARE SILENT**

A story of the thriving town of Roubaix, near Lille, France, where the textile factories went on strike with disastrous results to the well-being and morale of the townspeople. Market: Readers of better fiction. Morrow, \$2.50. (10/8/34)

von le Fort, Gertrud

**POPE FROM THE GHETTO**

A novel of Judaism and the Church which concerns a moment in history when Christian Rome was at a very low level. Market: Jews, Catholics, general fiction readers. Sheed & Ward, \$2.25. (10/3/34)

Wallace, Doreen

**EVEN SUCH IS TIME**

A story of the Lee family who came from farmer stock on both sides, and especially of Benny, the only child who returned to the land, the Suffolk countryside which he loved. Market: Lovers of good fiction, of novels of the English countryside. Macmillan, \$2.50. (10/2/34)

Walling, R. A. J.

**LEGACY OF DEATH**

After attending the funeral of Anna Mutchling, Mr. Tolefree stayed on in Farchester because Joan Linfield and her problems interested him—even more when her stepfather disappeared. Market: Detective story readers, Walling fans, Morrow, \$2. (10/8/34)

Williams, Mona

**BRIGHT IS THE MORNING**

The story of three men and of what thirty years of living did to them. It begins with this year and moves backward to the turn of the century. Author of *Here Are My Children*. Smith & Haas, \$2.50. (10/1/34)

Woodthorpe, R. C.

**SILENCE OF A PURPLE SHIRT**

A Crime Club Mystery. Doubleday, \$2. (10/10/34)

Yeates, Victor

**WINGED VICTORY**

A story of the friendship of young pilots in a Flying Corps Squadron on the Western Front. Market: Readers of war stories. Smith & Haas, \$2.50. (10/1/34)

## Reprints

Bindloss, Harold

RIGHT OF WAY

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Brand, Max

THE OUTLAW

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Colver, Alice Ross

PASSIONATE PURITAN

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Donisthorpe, G. Sheila

THE BLIND JOURNEY

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Evarts, Hal G.

SHORTGRASS

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Kennedy, Milward

BULL'S EYE

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

MacDonald, Philip

MENACE

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia

A PRINCESS IN EXILE

Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (10/11/34)

Norris, Charles G.

ZEST

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Parrish, Randall

MY LADY OF THE SOUTH

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Payne, Elisabeth Stancy

THOU MY BELOVED

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Prescott, Allen

THE WIFESAVER'S CANDY RECIPES

Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (10/11/34)

Russell, Phillips

EMERSON

Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (10/11/34)

Sanders, Charles W.

THE LONE FIGHTER

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Shaw, Charles Gray

THE ROAD TO CULTURE

Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (10/11/34)

Shepard, Kathleen

TOMORROW'S LOVE

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Titus, Harold

FLAME IN THE FOREST

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Waye, Cecil

THE PRIME MINISTER'S PENCIL

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

Young, Gordon

RED CLARK RIDES ALONE

Burt, 75c. (10/1/34)

## Postponements, Price Changes

Bredon, Juliet

HUNDRED ALTARS

Dodd, Mead, \$2.50. (10/11/34, postponed from 9/27/34)

Bromley, Dorothy Dunbar

BIRTH CONTROL: ITS USE AND MISUSE

Harper, \$2.50. (10/17/34, postponed from 9/19/34)

Davis, Watson, ed.

THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE

Doubleday, \$3.50. (10/10/34, postponed from 8/22/34)

Gheon, Henri

MOZART

Sheed &amp; Ward, \$4. (10/5/34, postponed from 8/34)

HANDBOOK OF THE SOVIET UNION

John Day, \$3. (10/4/34, postponed from 9/6/34)

Montaigne, Michel de

THE ESSAYS OF MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE, VOL. I

Edited by Jacob Zeitlin. Knopf, \$3.50. (10/1/34, postponed from 4/34)

Palmer, Frederick

BLISS: PEACEMAKER

Dodd, Mead, \$3.50. (10/11/34, postponed from 9/13/34)

Shepard, Kathleen

WEEP FOR ME

King, \$2. (10/34, postponed from 9/17/34)

Wells, Carveth

EXPLORING THE WORLD WITH CARVETH WELLS

McBride, \$3. (10/5/34, postponed from 9/34)

Wilkie, Don

AMERICAN SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Stokes, \$2.75. (10/4/34, postponed from 8/3/34)

## Book Club Selections

## Book-of-the-Month Club

September—BLACK GOD. By Doris Manners-Sutton. *Longmans*.

## Catholic Book Club

September—ROMAN SPRING. By Margaret Chanler. *Little, Brown*.

## Junior Literary Guild

September—DOWN, DOWN THE MOUNTAIN (Primary Group). By Ellis Credle. *Nelson*.GOOD WIND AND GOOD WATER (Intermediate Group). By Alice Gardiner and Nancy Osborne. *Fiking*. YOUNG MEXICO (Older Girls). By Anne Merriman Peck. *McBride*. THE BLACK SPEARMAN (Older Boys). By Pitt L. Fitzgerald. *Macrae Smith*.

## Literary Guild

September—CAPTAIN NICHOLAS. By Hugh Walpole. *Doubleday*.

## Lutheran Book Club

August—THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS. By B. Harvie Branscomb. *Cokesbury*.

## Religious Book Club

August—BEYOND DAMASCUS. By F. A. Spencer. *Harper*.

## Scientific Book Club

August—SCIENCE FOR A NEW WORLD Planned and arranged by the late Sir J. Arthur Thomson. Edited by J. G. Crowther. *Harper*.

## Calendar Of Events

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Laramie, Wyo.

September 10-12—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Exeter, N. H.

September 11-12—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at the Connecticut State College at Storrs, Conn.

September 13-14—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Lewiston, Maine.

September 24-29—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Mountain House, Lake Mohonk (Shawangunk Mts.) N. Y. Meeting place changed from Lake Placid Club.

October 4-6—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich.

October 8—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting at the Newark Museum (10:30 A.M.).

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 11-13—Iowa Library Association, annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa.

October 11-13—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

October 17-20—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 22-24—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 24-26—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

October 24-26—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Oliver, South Bend, Ind.

October 26—Maryland Library Association, fall meeting at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

October 31-November 2—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

November 14-15—Indiana Library Trustees Association, annual meeting at Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 27-29—American Library Association, Midwinter meeting, Chicago, Ill.



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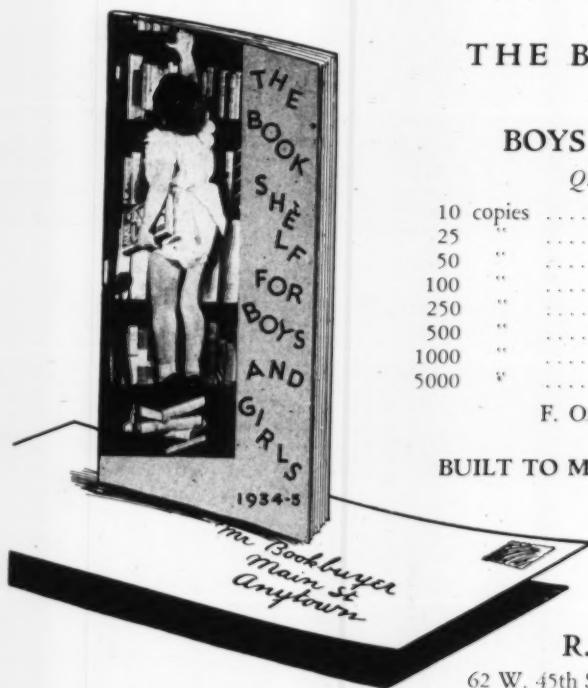
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